

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1977

Established 1887

29,363

Bumper Grain Harvest Around World Raises Fear of a Food Crisis

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—Two years after the world fled from the shadow of famine and food scarcity, a new world crisis threatens. This time it is one of too much wheat, not too little, and its surplus is one of the reverse of those that prevailed in the 1970s. The world's grain supply is expected to be disrupted from 1977 to 1979. Grain is overflowing storage depots as this year's harvest sweeps in from North America, Europe and western Siberia. The world now has 40 to 50 million metric tons of wheat in storage, more than it will need in coming years. Even countries that normally live from seed to harvest have a comfortable margin of grain.

Wheat Debts
1. Bangladesh—the focal of famine relief efforts in 1975—has begun repaying wheat debts. In May, it shipped 40,225 tons of wheat but at a cost of \$1.5 million as partial repayment of \$3 million it received earlier in 1975.

2. The United States and Canada, which together control almost two-thirds of the global wheat trade, are sliding toward the level they were early 1972, the point at which world food price inflation was a strong element of news in this turnaround of grain that threatened some of the world's poorest nations. When that happens, food experts warn that the situation also poses grave risks. One is the possibility of a resurgence of the problem of hunger. The full grain do little to alleviate the problem of an estimated 400 million persons who have no money to buy food or who live at the reach of food prices.

World Storm
are in the eye of the said a White House official. E. A. Jansen, a Washington food consultant, says the world is rapidly approaching a "food crisis," which will be of even greater magnitude than the last crisis in 1974.

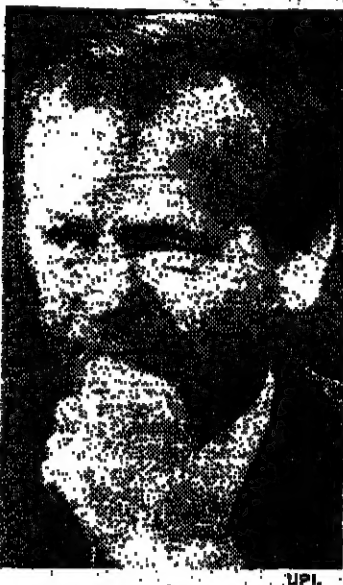
Force Leaves Beirut South, Area of Clashes

UT, July 4 (UPI)—Arab mini-summit meeting in Lebanon to try to resolve the Lebanese crisis. Southern Lebanese residents fleeing the battle area reported today that fierce clashes were going on in the Yarmouk region, about a mile from the Israeli border. They said Israeli-backed Christian rightist forces using tanks and armored cars were on the move. They added that the ultimate target of the rightists is the Palestinian stronghold of Beirut.

The Palestinians said Beirut would come under heavy shelling by Israeli and Israeli forces today. Israeli forces are reported to be fighting in Lebanon.

A Christian village, Alma ash Shab, which is near the Yarmouk region, was shelled by the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies, the refugees reported.

Cabinet Meeting
The cabinet meeting was held in the presence of President Elias Sarkis to discuss the situation in the south.



Bob Bergland

place could push grain prices still lower. But these same forces are also likely to push prices up later on. When that happens, food experts warn that the situation also poses grave risks. One is the possibility of a resurgence of the problem of hunger. The full grain do little to alleviate the problem of an estimated 400 million persons who have no money to buy food or who live at the reach of food prices.

The Carter administration has made a general pledge to support the renewal of such a cooperative system. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland said last week that he favors guidelines, under which governments would have to take certain controlling actions when prices reached agreed levels. One element of this system might be grain reserves, which governments would accumulate when prices fall too low and release when they rise too high. However, the administration plan is still in the drafting stages. Substantive talks on a food reserve will not begin until later this year. In the meantime, Mr. Bergland said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Asked To Admit Indochina Refugees

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—The State Department, in a potentially controversial move, has asked the White House to approve the emergency admission of 15,000 Indochinese refugees stranded in Thailand and throughout Southeast Asia, some of them "boat people" still living on the vessels with which they escaped from Vietnam.

The White House was described by officials yesterday as sympathetic to the department's request but has not yet responded to the proposal. Officials said that the administration was aware of opposition on Capitol Hill from influential members of Congress to admitting more Indochinese without specific legislation. There were also budgetary considerations, officials said, and it was necessary to talk with key members of Congress.

Since the defeat of Saigon in 1975, the United States has admitted 145,000 Indochinese under the emergency parole authority extended to the attorney general. But even though the attorney general can admit refugees without getting congressional approval, he cannot exercise the authority if it is exercised without the concurrence of key Senate and House leaders.

A major critic of the program, Rep. Joshua Eilberg, chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, extracted a promise from the administration last year, when consenting to the admission of 11,000 more refugees, that no more would be admitted without specific legislation.

Under another part of the law, about 100 Indochinese have been admitted in the last six months as "conditional entry" immigrants. This will be expanded to 300 a month for the next three months.

At present, State Department officials estimated that there are more than 80,000 Indochinese refugees, including about 2,000 "boat people," in Thailand, living in poor conditions in camps or on their boats. An additional 4,800 are believed to be boat cases scattered around the region, mostly in Malaysia.

These refugees are believed to be in desperate straits, officials said, since, with the exception of some Western European countries and Australia, they are not being allowed to emigrate anywhere.

Ethiopia Troops Ready for Push In 3 War Zones
NAIROBI, July 4 (Reuters)—Ethiopia has shifted 10,000 troops to Eritrea province and eastern Ethiopia, and is preparing to attack Tessenet, a town on the Sudanese border, to recapture it from forces of the anti-government Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Front, according to diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa.

But offensive drives in the regions are not expected to be launched until head of state Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam has returned from the Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Gabon.

Meanwhile, the sources said, East Germany and Libya are continuing to shift weapons and ammunition to Ethiopia.



Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, left, arrives for session of OAU meeting in Gabon.

To Create African Nation Kaunda Backs Violence in Rhodesia

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, July 4 (Reuters)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told the Organization of African Unity summit here today that "the new Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) can only grow out of the barrel of a gun."

He urged the OAU to recognize the Patriotic Front, headed by nationalist leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, as the only liberation force in the guerrilla war for control of the white-ruled territory.

"It would be suicidal to allow the existence of more than one army," he told the summit. President Kaunda said he was speaking for all five African "front-line" states confronting Rhodesia.

As well as backing the front, President Kaunda said, the OAU should help the "front-line" countries—which also include Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique—to strengthen themselves against aggression.

But the Zambian leader denied that the "front-line" states wanted the right to name Zimbabwe's next rulers. He said there could be more than one political party in the country once Prime Minister Ian Smith's government has been toppled.

The meeting also heard Somalia, sharply responding to Ethiopian charges of Somali attacks on its territory, accuse Ethiopia of black colonialism in the Horn of Africa.

Chief Somali delegate Hussein Abdelkadir Gassim accused Ethiopia of acting like "black colonialists." The tone of the speech was described as similar to that of the Ethiopian head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, when he attacked Somalia yesterday.

Col. Mengistu said Somalia and Sudan were waging a "concerted conspiracy" against Ethiopia.

President Idi Amin of Uganda was applauded when he told the conference his Cabinet had recently awarded him a medal as conqueror of the British Empire.

President Amin said he had been the target of an assassination attempt but did not say whether he was referring to the reported effort to kill him last month.

The President said he has captured some would-be assassins who were part of a conspiracy to kill several African leaders. He added they were responsible for the recent death of Congo leader Marien Ngoussou.

The Ugandan President said African leaders must defend themselves against such conspiracies. The whole Western press had known what was going to happen to him, he added.

S. African Police Use Tear Gas on Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, July 4 (UPI)—Police yesterday used tear gas to scatter thousands of black mourners and students who had attended the funeral of a 17-year-old Soweto student who was shot and killed in recent township violence.

Later, police again used tear gas to break up a group of about 500 blacks hounding rocks at cars, a police spokesman said.



Vladimir Nabokov

NEW YORK, July 4 (UPI)—Vladimir Nabokov, 78, the Russian-born author of "Invitation of a Bequest" and "Invitation of a Bequest," died Saturday in Montreux, Switzerland, of a mysterious virus disease. According to the novelist's widow, "he had been very sick for the past year and a half. It was an infection, a virus, but it hasn't been identified." "For some weeks now I have been floundering and traveling in the mind of that American genius, Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov," wrote the critic Alfred Kazin on reading the writer's novel "Invitation of a Bequest." His remark echoed the attitude of many readers to the author who adopted the United States as his home after many years of exile in Europe and who in 1958 took up residence in Switzerland. He had become a U.S. citizen in 1945.

These readers recognized Mr. Nabokov's technical brilliance and mastery of form, but were frequently baffled by his irrepressible sense of playfulness and his penchant for parody. "Carnegie and Cosmic" "The perplexity sprang in part from the fact that Mr. Nabokov possessed such a cultivated mind (he was Cambridge-educated and a Cornell professor) and had such a cosmopolitan upbringing. "I was a perfectly normal trilingual child," that he tended to emphasize the paradoxes and humor of life rather than its tragedies and sorrows. "Every artist," he once remarked, "sees the comic and cosmic side of things."

Indeed his explosion to prominence was based on a paradox, the public reaction to "Invitation of a Bequest," which was published in the United States in 1938, when he was 59. Intended as a metaphor for the eternal quest for innocence, the book sold in the thousands as an erotic story of Dolores Haze, a 12-year-old nymphet (the author's

ing for all five African "front-line" states confronting Rhodesia. As well as backing the front, President Kaunda said, the OAU should help the "front-line" countries—which also include Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique—to strengthen themselves against aggression.

But the Zambian leader denied that the "front-line" states wanted the right to name Zimbabwe's next rulers. He said there could be more than one political party in the country once Prime Minister Ian Smith's government has been toppled.

The meeting also heard Somalia, sharply responding to Ethiopian charges of Somali attacks on its territory, accuse Ethiopia of black colonialism in the Horn of Africa.

Chief Somali delegate Hussein Abdelkadir Gassim accused Ethiopia of acting like "black colonialists." The tone of the speech was described as similar to that of the Ethiopian head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, when he attacked Somalia yesterday.

Col. Mengistu said Somalia and Sudan were waging a "concerted conspiracy" against Ethiopia.

President Idi Amin of Uganda was applauded when he told the conference his Cabinet had recently awarded him a medal as conqueror of the British Empire.

President Amin said he had been the target of an assassination attempt but did not say whether he was referring to the reported effort to kill him last month.

The President said he has captured some would-be assassins who were part of a conspiracy to kill several African leaders. He added they were responsible for the recent death of Congo leader Marien Ngoussou.

The Ugandan President said African leaders must defend themselves against such conspiracies. The whole Western press had known what was going to happen to him, he added.

S. African Police Use Tear Gas on Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, July 4 (UPI)—Police yesterday used tear gas to scatter thousands of black mourners and students who had attended the funeral of a 17-year-old Soweto student who was shot and killed in recent township violence.

Later, police again used tear gas to break up a group of about 500 blacks hounding rocks at cars, a police spokesman said.

Suarez Appoints Cabinet, Reduces Role of Military

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, July 4 (UPI)—Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez appointed a moderate Cabinet tonight to deal with the country's grave economic crisis and heated demands for regional self-rule. The appointments sharply reduced military influence in Spain's administration for the first time since the 1936-39 Civil War.

Before announcing Spain's first democratic government in 41 years, the 44-year-old Premier reorganized the administration by a royal decree signed by King Juan Carlos. The decree eliminated the Army, Navy and Air Force Ministries, which wielded unusual political power throughout the 37-year dictatorship of Francisco Franco.

From now on the armed services will be represented by the newly created post of minister of defense. Mr. Suarez named Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, who served as his chief military minister for several months. He will have the rank of first vice-premier.

The 18 civilian ministers included new faces from the Union of the Democratic Center, the 12-party coalition which helped Mr. Suarez win last month's free parliamentary elections, and five holdovers from the previous government.

The coalition, which Mr. Suarez has tried to forge into a major centrist party with what he has called a "left-leaning social democratic ideology," won 165 Chamber of Deputies seats and 105 Senate seats. There are 350 elected deputies and 207 senators. The King appointed 41 senators.

Five Retained
The five ministers retained by Mr. Suarez—including Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, a Christian Democrat, and Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa, a reformed Francoist—are senators by royal appointment.

Pio Cabanillas, fired by Franco in 1974 as information minister for giving the press practically full freedom of expression, assumed the new Cultural and Welfare Ministry, which will include the media, book publishing, films and the theater. He is the only minister in the 18-month-old monarchy's first representative government who served in a Franco Cabinet. Other Cabinet officers, including Premier Suarez, held high office under the dictator but never held a portfolio.

Mr. Suarez created a new Economic Ministry to deal with inflation, which is at a 30-per-cent yearly rate, and unemployment. The new ministry will be headed by Enrique Fuentes Quintana, a technocrat.

The new finance minister, Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, a Social Democrat, was reported hard at work on a report to the nation. He has advocated structural reforms in the economy to stimulate investment, and his program is apparently acceptable to the Socialist Workers party, which came in second in last month's election and elected 116 deputies.

The party has said it will be in opposition and has demanded that the new parliament make the economy and a new constitution the first order of business when its sessions begin, probably within the next 10 days.

Minister for Regions
Among the most significant new Cabinet posts was that of minister without portfolio for relations with the regions. Manuel Clavero, a liberal from Andalusia, will assume the post. He is an advocate of a degree of autonomy for all of Spain's regions—his native Andalusia, Catalonia, the Basque country, the Canary Islands and poverty-stricken Extremadura.

Over the weekend Mr. Clavero and other members of the Premier's party proposed self-rule as a goal for the Suarez coalition and the country. The Premier at a recent press conference said that a new regional law will be written by the new parliament.

The issue of regional self-rule is politically loaded. Many Spaniards (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Premier Adolfo Suarez, who picked first democratic Cabinet in 41 years in Spain.

Bhutto Says Opposition Stalls Agreement on a New Election

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 4 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has accused opposition leaders of going back on an agreement to hold new elections in October.

He said at a press conference last night that although the agreement reached on Saturday was supposed to be final the opposition Pakistan National Alliance now wanted to raise 10 new points.

One of the opposition leaders, retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, had refused earlier to say whether the opposition accepted or rejected the agreement. He said that there were doubts whether its terms met opposition demands for safeguards to insure fair elections.

Mr. Khan said that the opposition was unanimous in its views about the agreement. It has maintained that the pact must be endorsed by the leaders of all nine opposition parties before it can be signed.

Bhutto Charges Denied
ISLAMABAD, July 4 (AP)—The PNA today denied Mr. Bhutto's charge. The PNA vice-president, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, said at a press conference that his party was waiting for Mr. Bhutto's response to a request that all outstanding points of the government-opposition accord be conceded.

He also denounced Mr. Bhutto's government for its alleged "victimization of PNA supporters and government officials."

Yugoslav-U.K. Talks
LONDON, July 4 (Reuters)—Berislav Sefer, a Yugoslav deputy premier, will hold talks with British ministers here tomorrow and on Wednesday on his country's relations with the European Common Market, British officials said today.

Mitterrand, Snubbed by Carter, Cancels Plans to Visit U.S. This Year

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, July 4 (UPI)—François Mitterrand, the leader of the leftist opposition forces bidding for power in France, has canceled plans to visit the United States this year after receiving indications that he would not be able to meet President Carter at the White House, French sources reported today.

Mr. Carter's failure to agree in advance to meet with Mr. Mitterrand in Washington later this month is likely to be considered in public opinion here as a boost for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's efforts to keep Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist party and its ally, the French Communist party, from winning parliamentary elections next March.

It is also being studied here to see if it represents a signal of a tougher Carter administration

White House Indicates President Would Not Confer With Him

public stand on Western European Communists and their electoral allies.

The Socialists have sought in recent months to project an image of solid and wide acceptability in other Western capitals. They have sought to reassure moderate and other international consequences of a leftist victory here, which could lead to Communist participation in the government.

A Carter-Mitterrand meeting would have been a major plus for those efforts and would have conferred new prestige on Mr. Mitterrand, the left's most likely candidate for prime minister in the event of a Socialist-Communist victory in next year's elections.

Public opinion polls currently

show the Socialists and Communists winning about 54 per cent of the vote and a majority in the National Assembly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would then come under tremendous pressure to choose a Socialist as his prime minister.

The latest national poll released yesterday showed Mr. Mitterrand continuing to be the most popular party leader in France today. His 68-per-cent favorable rating is topped only by Minister of Health Simone Veil, who has a 72-per-cent favorable rating, but who is not a major political figure.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who as President takes a position of being above party politics, and Prime Minister Raymond Barre were not ranked in the poll.

Senior Socialist party officials

visited Washington this spring to sound out the Carter administration on a meeting with the President or at least a chat with Vice-President Mondale in which Mr. Carter might participate at the end.

They had been encouraged by the 1976 presidential campaign, in which Mr. Carter and some of his foreign policy advisers indicated that they were not as rigidly opposed to leftist moves toward power through democratic elections in Western Europe as was former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Moreover, the strong possibility that the left may win next year's elections here has led some U.S. officials to argue that the Carter administration should not take an attitude that would be interpreted as hostile by the Socialists.

Mr. Mitterrand, who met with Mr. Kissinger in Washington in 1975, appeared to have strong hopes of a new voyage—built around invitations to speak to academic and foreign-policy groups—that would result in a protocol success to reflect his position as a potential prime minister.

The Carter administration has been careful not to reject flatly a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand, but there has been no response to strong Socialist suggestions that Mr. Mitterrand would be able to see Mr. Carter during a visit this month. That visit has been canceled as a result.

A journey in the fall would follow Mr. Carter's reception of

Prime Minister Barre, who will visit Washington in September, and would also be running close to the French election campaign. It would be even more difficult for Mr. Carter to receive an opposition leader than Mr. Mitterrand reportedly believes, and he has decided against any trip at all in the absence of a clear invitation from Mr. Carter for a meeting.

Government officials emphasize that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has carefully abstained from making any suggestions or requests to Mr. Carter on the Mitterrand visit.

But the two Presidents appear to have established a good personal relationship as a result of their meeting at the economic summit conference in London in May and Socialist hopes for a White House visit for Mr. Mitterrand have been shrinking since then.

Threat to British-U.S. Role

New Rhodesian Party Poses Challenge to Smith, Mediators

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 4 (AP)—A new rightist political party was formed here today as a direct challenge to Prime Minister Ian Smith's government and a threat to current British-U.S. peace initiatives.

Twelve members of Parliament, formerly of Mr. Smith's own ruling Rhodesian Front, met secretly in Salisbury to set up the Rhodesian Action party. The new party calls for a ban on all nationalist movements inside the territory linked to the guerrilla war.

It also seeks to step up the war against the Communist-backed guerrillas and looks to a constitutional settlement insuring the future of all races in Rhodesia. The aim of the RAP, according to a statement released after the meeting of the 12 politicians, is to secure a settlement within Rhodesia for the 272,000 whites and 6.5 million blacks "free from outside interference in order to evolve an acceptable constitutional formula for Rhodesia."

This, to independent observers, implied that the party rejected the current British-U.S. exercise seeking a majority rule constitution through consultations with black guerrilla leaders outside the country and black and white politicians inside.

But it does allow for negotiations, were the new party ever to come to power, between the government and moderate black

leaders within the country, something Mr. Smith has asserted he would do in the event of a collapse of the latest British-U.S. effort.

"The objectives of the new party will be to form a strong opposition to the present government to act as a rallying point of all reasonable opinion," the statement said. It did not say whether this would include black opinion.

"It is the intention of the party to support any constructive moves toward a settlement of Rhodesia's constitutional problem which guarantee unequivocally the permanence of all communities."

The statement said the party would "strive for the elimination in Rhodesia of the political infrastructures of the terrorist organizations," a reference to the black nationalist movements of Robert Mugabe, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Joshua Nkomo.

The party will support in every way possible the execution of the anti-terrorist war by Rhodesian security forces, the statement added.

"The party believes that the best interests of the country can be served by the meeting together of Rhodesians black and white in Rhodesia, free from outside interference in order to evolve an acceptable constitutional formula for Rhodesia."

"In this context, the national objective of the party is to ensure that through positive political, economic, social and military policies Rhodesia develops as a dynamic, self-reliant nation where peoples of different cultures coexist in mutual respect and safety."

The Group of 12, as the rebel members of Parliament have called themselves since leaving Mr. Smith's party in March, formed RAP as a time of crisis in the ruling Rhodesian Front party.

Mr. Smith is expected in two months to decide whether to call for general elections after the resignation of a 13th member of Parliament last Friday. A by-election must be held in that time to fill the seat vacated.

The interim leader of the RAP is Ian Sanders, 46, a former Coldstream Guards officer who was born in Berkshire, England, and settled as a farmer in Rhodesia in 1949.

The formation of the rightist party comes after the resignation of the Rhodesian Front chairman, Desmond Frost, and a Parliament member, Wikus de Kock.



LEBANESE REFUGEES—Residents of the southern Lebanese village of Yarin, near the Israeli border, leaving their homes Sunday with their belongings. They said rightist Christians had attacked Saturday, killing more than 20 villagers and destroying homes.

Rules Include Ban on News Leaks

Begin Lays Down Law to Cabinet

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, July 4 (NYT)—In the nearly two weeks that he has been Prime Minister, Menachem Begin appears to have firmly grasped the reins of office and to have left little doubt that he expects his coalition government to be tightly knit and free of the news leaks that typified Israel's previous Labor party administrations.

During his 29 years as an opposition leader, Mr. Begin, 63, demonstrated an ability—regarded by some as a penchant for autocracy—to keep the members of his right-of-center Likud party in line.

He accomplished this by a combination of methods ranging from courtliness to coercion and always felt impelled to keep a grasp on the day-to-day details of party affairs. A seasoned politician, he was so successful in forestalling challenges that no one figure has emerged within the Likud as a clearly defined successor.

In a manner described by an Israeli official as bordering on the pedantic, Mr. Begin told his Cabinet that he expected to see them at Knesset sessions and that he would not countenance a row of empty seats of absent ministers.

Rules for Decorum

He also set rules for decorum in Cabinet meetings. No smoking during the sessions, he said. No long-winded orations. No intrusion by one minister onto the preserves of another. And no leaks to the news media, a command that many in this media-conscious nation doubt will have much effect.

Mr. Begin said that official briefings of Cabinet sessions will be given to newsmen and he urged them not to pester ministers for added details later. Some indication that Mr. Begin intended to keep a personal eye on matters came early last week when the U.S. State Department issued a blunt statement in Washington—saying that in Israeli-Arab negotiations for peace no Israeli-occupied territories, including the West Bank of the Jordan River, were "automatically excluded from the items to be negotiated."

The statement, viewed here as a pointed jab at Mr. Begin, who has long said that the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Golan Heights are properly part of Israel for reasons that are both strategic and biblical, surprised Israelis, coming as it did shortly before Mr. Begin is to meet with President Carter.

Official Reaction

An official reaction was called for. A Foreign Ministry spokesman asked for comment said none was immediately forthcoming because "this will be for the Prime Minister to discuss."

More than 24 hours later—after high-level discussion about remaining silent—a measured reply was issued with Mr. Begin's approval.

It said the State Department was in error in assuming that Israel was unwilling to discuss the issue of the West Bank and Gaza.

Since taking office little of the fiery opposition orator has been in evidence. As head of the Likud, Mr. Begin often delivered stinging diatribes against the Labor majority.

Read Speech

On the day he took office, he did something unusual—he read his maiden speech as Prime Minister from a text, departing from his previous extemporaneous style of speaking with sometimes a few notes before him.

After his speech, the Labor opposition spoke for hours criticizing the policies of the Likud.

Members of smaller opposition parties did likewise and the speeches ran on for more than eight hours.

Finally, Mr. Begin summed up the debate—this time as party leader. Gone was the modulated, statesmanlike posture of his earlier speech. This was pure political in-fighting and he proved in the early hours of the morning that he still had his oratorical skills on call when needed, as one by one he dealt with his critics.

Amin Reportedly Had Ugandans Who Joked About Entebbe Shot

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters)—Godfrey Lule, Uganda's justice minister at the time of the Entebbe raid a year ago today, said today that President Idi Amin was so angry that he ordered people suspected of laughing at him to be arrested. And some of the 300 to 500 people arrested for joking were executed, Mr. Lule said in an interview published in today's Daily Mirror.

"Idi Amin was like a wild animal after the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport," he said. "The Ugandan people on the other hand were delighted that their ruler had been humiliated."

He said that President Amin heard that Ugandans were poking fun at him because of the raid.

He said that he saw a group of about 50 persons who had been joking together, arrested at Kampala's central bus station. "Shortly afterward, I learned that they had all been shot," he said. "Reports suggested that altogether as many as 300 or 500 were rounded up, but I cannot say how many were shot."

Mr. Lule said that the only man on duty in the Entebbe control tower at the time of the raid was killed by the Israelis, but President Amin ordered three controllers, who were on their duty during the raid, to be shot. Two officials of the meteorological office, which is at the airport, were also executed, he said.

Mr. Lule, 41, who was Justice Minister for four years, fled to Kenya, then Britain, recently. He said that he did not agree with people who say that President Amin is insane. "I believe he knows exactly what he is doing," he said.

Another World Food Crisis: This Time, Too Much Grain

(Continued from Page 1)

land admitted, there is nothing to prevent a "free-for-all" in world wheat markets this summer.

As domestic pressures to unload the costly-to-store surpluses mount in exporting countries, there is an immediate threat of economic confrontation.

Both Mr. Bergland and Otto Lang, the Canadian Cabinet official in charge of grain marketing, have expressed hopes that a price war can be avoided. Nevertheless, pressures are increasing as some officials at the U.S. Department of Agriculture are still angry at Canadian tactics last summer.

Selling Secretly

Paced with a bumper wheat crop, falling world wheat prices and the costly prospect of storing much of the unsold grain for months, the Canadians secretly sold 4 to 5 million tons at up to \$13 a ton below the U.S. price.

The wheat was sold to international grain companies that sent it to the Caribbean, the Philippines, Indonesia and Europe.

Minnesota wheat farmers who tried to sell their wheat during this period often found there were no buyers at the prices quoted in U.S. grain exchanges. Farmers were puzzled until word leaked out that the Canadians were using the private companies to funnel wheat into markets often served by U.S. wheat growers. A few months later, Argentina began marketing its wheat at well below the U.S. price.

In the short run, importing countries would benefit from another round of price-cutting this year by the major exporters—the United States, Canada, France, Australia and Argentina. But food experts say that depressed wheat prices could result in adjustments that send prices spiraling upward again in the absence of international controls.

Back to Controls

Mr. Bergland said last week that if the wheat buildup continues in the United States through Aug. 15, he will seriously consider having farmers idle between 10 and 20 per cent of America's 80 million acres of wheat-growing lands. That would be a step back to government limitations on wheat production that existed before 1972. Such a step would be dictated by U.S. political realities.

But it would be a reluctant one for Mr. Bergland because of its possible impact on world hunger later.

According to Harry Walters, assistant executive director of

the World Food Council in Rome, the current wheat price in the United States is "much lower" than the price in 1971, when the farmers' increased costs of fertilizer, pesticides and fuel oil are considered.

Third World

Developing countries have the largest stake in preventing a new price spiral. They buy about 40 per cent of the wheat exported. Their requirements for wheat to feed growing populations cannot be reduced easily. Bread made from imported wheat—a food that was almost unknown in Asia before World War II—is now a staple in the diets of city populations of Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia.

And for some regimes, the ability to obtain this wheat at reasonable prices is a matter of political survival. U.S. and Arab officials said last week that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat could face political turmoil at home if wheat prices rose sharply again.

Egyptian Cows

Wheat is a crucial component of Egypt's fragile food system. Egypt buys the wheat from abroad and resells it to local flour millers for less than its cost. Food subsidies of this kind cost the government nearly \$1 billion a year. Riots forced the Sadat government to rescind a threatened cut in subsidies on bread, vegetable oil and tea in January. If the cost of imports increases, the government either will have to increase the subsidies even more or face possible new demonstrations.

Policy-makers say a way to spare Egypt, other nations and U.S. consumers from the impact of a sudden rise in wheat prices would be to create an international stabilization plan to end cycles of scarcity and surplus in the global wheat trade.

Some officials in Washington say the conditions for establishing such a system are more favorable than they have been for decades.

FAO Sees Stock Rise

ROME, July 4 (Reuters)—World wheat stocks will reach 163 million tons by the end of the 1976-77 season, about 40 million tons more than last year, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predicted today.

The estimate—equivalent to 18 per cent of annual world wheat consumption—did not take into account stocks in the Soviet Union and China, for which figures were not available, FAO said.

Survey Seeks Compromise With U.S. Stakes High on Plutonium for Japan

By John Saar

TOKYO, July 4 (WP)—Behind the high security electronic defenses of a plutonium plant, 23 Japanese and U.S. nuclear scientists are searching together for the solution to a giant problem. They must succeed where months of political negotiations have failed, and the answers lie at the frontiers of nuclear knowledge.

Their task is to force a compromise that will salvage a new \$300-million Japanese-plutonium reprocessing plant without betraying President Carter's stand against the global spread of nuclear weapons.

The stakes are high for both nations. U.S. approval of the scheduled start-up late this month of the Tokaimura plant, 96 kilometers northeast of Tokyo, would set a precedent for other nations eager to possess plutonium. A flat refusal of permission would provoke a grave confrontation with Japan, which is the closest Pacific ally and second-largest trading partner of the United States.

Operation of the Tokaimura plant is a burning political and nationalistic issue here. The current joint inspection survey is getting big coverage in the press. Government officials, usually oblique and diffident in talking with foreign reporters, are echoing an uncompromising position—Tokaimura must open.

"No Intention of Delaying" Japan has no intention of stopping or delaying the reprocessing program," said Masahiro Kawasaki, an Atomic Energy Division director in the Science and Technology Agency.

Eleven years in design and construction, the plant is capable of extracting six tons of plutonium a year from spent nuclear fuel. Officials argue that Tokaimura's plutonium is essential to the country's energy program in the next two decades.

Shutting the plant and its 400 employees would expose the ruling Conservative party to charges of knocking under to Washington. The dispute, with the accompanying hazard of lost prestige, is critically timed for Premier Takeo Fukuda. He leads his party into a difficult upper house election July 10.

The United States is Japan's sole supplier of the enriched uranium burned in 12 of its 13 nuclear power plants, and under a 1958 agreement between the two countries, the United States must be consulted before any of the exhausted radioactive wastes are reprocessed into plutonium.

U.S. officials, keeping faith with Mr. Carter's stand against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of weapons-grade nuclear materials, have so far refused approval for Tokaimura.

Discussions between Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Carter in March and two subsequent negotiating rounds failed to break the impasse. Neither side expects the joint report, which the scientists will submit after their nine-day inspection, to end the matter. Yet both are hopeful that the scientists can find a formula for technical compromise which will lead to political agreement.

Japanese Confident

The Japanese are confident. They assume that when Mr. Carter and U.S. negotiators express an understanding of Japan's special vulnerability to energy shortages, it signifies a willingness to accommodate the operation of Tokaimura. Sasaki Uno, the Cabinet-rank director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, predicted last week that the plant would open as planned.

Most observers find that increasingly unlikely. It is suggested that the Japanese may be underestimating the Carter administration's determination to draw the line against plutonium.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Lawrence Scheinman, a State Department senior adviser, has carefully balanced U.S. confidence in Japan's peaceful nuclear intentions—"beyond question," he said—with concerns about Japan's international policies of Tokaimura. Japan's policies would have a profound influence on the global development of nuclear power, he told a press conference on arrival in Tokyo.

The first major test of Mr. Carter's nonproliferation policy is as tough as they come. The apellant is Japan, the world's third-richest industrial nation, which has been headed toward the development of plutonium-fueled nuclear energy for the last 30 years. Workmen were completing Japan's French-constructed reprocessing facility at Tokaimura when Mr. Carter came out against the entire concept earlier this year.

Risk of Shortages The 1973 oil embargo exposed the risks of Japan's nearly total reliance on imported energy. Contrary to Carter administration predictions, the Japanese believe there will be a world shortage of uranium. Plutonium extends the energy yield of a given amount of uranium by 60 times and thus offers a far greater measure of independence.

Indignant Japanese officials say the United States knew of Tokaimura's plans and encouraged them. "We were good students and did what the teacher told us," one senior bureaucrat said, "and you abruptly changed the policy."

The United States has sought to persuade the Japanese that reprocessing is unnecessary and uneconomical—particularly since the plant can treat only 210 tons

of nuclear waste a year. The effort now is to determine whether reprocessing plants like Tokaimura can be safeguarded against the theft of plutonium or its diversion into nuclear arms.

The solution preferred by the United States is the conversion of the plant to the manufacture of a plutonium-uranium mixture that cannot be used to weapons. The Japanese claim that even if the so-called co-processing technology was proved, it would cost \$150 million and a delay of two to three years to adapt Tokaimura. However, they are ready to cooperate with the United States in the development of co-processing for use in future plants, officials said.

Possible Solutions The U.S. scientists believe there are 10 to 15 possible modes of operating Tokaimura, and not all would require extensive and time-consuming modification. Japanese officials are prepared to offer a compromise solution. They would not disclose the details, but since the first eight months of Tokaimura's operation are scheduled to be a "hot" test

run, which will not be plutonium, there may be for negotiation.

The final agreement, according to well-informed observers, involve a limited start-up would confine radioactive fission to a portion of plant while reprocessing and possibly adaptation is in the remainder.

Fukuda Hopeful

TOKYO, July 4 (UPI)—Tokaimura said today that he believed the United States would permit a limited test operation of its nuclear fuel reprocessing plant outside Tokyo by the end of this month.

Mr. Fukuda said U.S. and new scientists now engaged in a joint inspection of the plant but he balked at releasing the details to both governments.

In subsequent talks between the two governments, he said, Japan will seek U.S. consent to start operating the plant and "I hope—and am convinced—that the plant will be operational."

Fanatical Moslems 'Execute' Captive Ex-Minister in Cairo

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 4 (NYT)—Moslem religious extremists tonight said they "executed" a former Cabinet minister whom they had been holding since they kidnapped him from his home in the Cairo suburb of Helwan early yesterday.

Callers identifying themselves as members of a secret religious organization called "Repentance for Sin and Retreat," telephoned foreign news agencies and said the body of Mohammed Hussein Zahaby had been left in a rented apartment in the northern suburb of Zeitoun. Mr. Zahaby was minister of religious endowments until last year.

Police later said their men had combed every house in the area and had found no trace of a body. They termed the calls a "hoax."

An Islamic scholar, Mr. Zahaby had criticized the extremist religious underground severely both as a minister and a writer in the government-controlled press.

Talks Failed

The callers said Mr. Zahaby was killed after negotiations with the government through intermediaries failed to produce results by 5 p.m., the second deadline that the kidnappers had set. The first was for noon today.

The kidnappers had asked for the release from prison of 60 members of the sect.

At one point in the negotiations this morning they had asked for a plane to fly the kidnappers and those to be released from prison to an unnamed destination outside Egypt.

Ankara Asks Demirel to Form Cabinet

ANKARA, July 4 (Reuters)—Turkish President Fahri Koruturk today asked former Premier Süleyman Demirel to try to form a government following the defeat of Premier Bulent Ecevit's minority government in a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Mr. Demirel, who led the fight to block Mr. Ecevit yesterday, said that he would start work immediately, but he added that it would take at least 10 days to form a new government.

Mr. Demirel is expected to try to renew the shaky rightist coalition that he led in government until elections June 5.

His Justice party, the strongly Islamic National Salvation party and the ultra-rightist Nationalist Movement command a total of 229 votes in the 450-seat National Assembly.

Plagued by Quarrels But their alliance was plagued by quarrels when they governed before and the Salvation party has not yet committed itself to rejoining the coalition.

Mr. Ecevit will remain caretaker Premier while Mr. Demirel works on forming his cabinet. Mr. Ecevit lost a vote of confidence by 229 to 217. He said at a news conference yesterday that "obvious parliamentary arithmetic" showed that any government formed without the support or participation of his party could not be valid.

French Disavow Brezhnev Report

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters)—France formally denied today a French newspaper report that attributed to French officials information that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, 70, was too old and sick to negotiate with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during a visit here two weeks ago.

André Arnaud, official spokesman for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, rejected the attribution of the report in The Washington Post (NYT, July 2-3) to French government sources.

Mr. Arnaud said he was very surprised that statements other than those made at the time of Mr. Brezhnev's visit had been attributed to official French sources.

side Egypt. Government sources were said to have agreed the plane but balked at releasing the details.

The negotiations were on this issue at the time 5 p.m. deadline.

It is not known how members the "Repentance for Sin and Retreat" sect number is estimated at 1,000, mostly students poor rural families and low-level civil servants.

Desert Retreat

Members like to retreat to desert where they live a hardship, prayer and fight with firearms.

The callers gave a precise address for the body, saying it should be passed on to police. Political observers said could not recall a kidnapping of a political figure in this country before.

The fanatical fringe of though submerged, has long been present in Egyptian politics. Members of the group kidnapped and apparently killed Zahaby first emerged about years ago when they at Islamic shrines and Moslem rural areas of the Nile Delta of Egypt.

Bards, Robes

The group's members are young men in their late early twenties who wear and flowing white robes, believe that Egypt has been "atheist" state and that U.S. authorities and leaders have strayed from path of Islamic purity.

In 1973 members of the group were arrested near the Egyptian town of Minia after being charged that their actions had been inspired from and "married" to young men in the group's own wedding monies. They recognize the religious nor secular nature.

Suarez Picked New Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1) Madrid, particularly in the establishment, consider a self-rule a threat to the country. Three civil wars fought over the Basque in the 19th century and Catala Basque autonomy figured Civil War beginning in 1936. The Catalan and provinces suffered brutalization during the Franco dictatorship because of strong nationalist sentiment.

Russian Expelled

MADRID, July 4 (AP)—Nady Vasilievich Sveshnikov, a joint Soviet-Spanish trade company, was by the Spanish government charged with espionage Spanish news agency Press said.

Mr. Sveshnikov was Saturday at Aranjuez, an island from him classified "concerning Special national defense," the agency charged. Members of the Soviet's staff and Spanish officials escorted Mr. Sveshnikov to the airport where he was a flight to Moscow.

He was the second Soviet expelled from Spain this country and the Soviet re-established diplomatic missions in February.

E. German Baby In Escape Attempt

BERLIN, July 4 (AP)—German officials said today a 6-month-old child was dead in the trunk of a car used to smuggle people into Berlin.

The child apparently an overdose of drugs had kept it asleep during attempted escape Saturday night to the East German agency ADN. It said 8 East Germans had been into custody, along with specified number of West Germans.

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.



Every country does something best. Canada makes Canadian Club.

NINA RICCI
Before presentation of Autumn Collection
SALE
of Summer Collection Models
Wednesday July 6
from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
20, rue des Capucines

إلى أمي، لاني

With Foreign Investment

U.S. South's Rising Economy Takes on International Tone

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA, July 4 (UPI)—The booming Southern economy is taking on an increasingly international tone.

Within the last few weeks, two of the world's largest foreign banks have opened offices in Atlanta, planning has begun for linking Deep South and European market centers by air, Georgia has opened its third overseas trade office and Gov. George Busbee of Georgia has completed his sixth foreign tour in search of more industry and markets.

"It's all indicative of the South's new clout and competitiveness," said Irvine Morris, a Department of Commerce trade specialist based in Atlanta. "There's a lot of business to be had down here."

The developments of the last few weeks follow a five-year period in which the number of international companies with offices or plants in the South more than doubled in some states. In Georgia, probably the most

internationally-oriented South-east state, the number climbed from 135 to 248, with 21 countries represented.

Good Mix

"The mix is good in terms of both industry and nationality," reports Jeffrey Arpan of Georgia State University's Institute of International Business. "The British are all over us with all sorts of things. The Japanese are heavy in Georgia with textiles. The Germans are into South Carolina with chemicals and tires."

"We're over there," he says. "And now, here they come with their banks and the like."

The foreign banks that are moving in appear, for the most part, to be following industry from their home countries. But over the long run they expect to add new, domestic clients and thereby help alleviate the South's chronic shortage of development capital.

Some studies indicate that the region draws 20 per cent or more of its capital from elsewhere in the country.

The latest banks to move in are the Bank of Tokyo and the Allgemeine Bank Nederland of Amsterdam, both with assets exceeding \$50 billion. Earlier this year, the Swiss Credit Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and Barclays Bank International opened offices in Atlanta.

"Most of these banks have long operated out of the main money centers in the country, like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles," Robert Moler, Georgia's deputy banking commissioner, said. "But now they are opening up offices in the South because this region is the new economic frontier. We're competing."

"They see Atlanta as the transportation and banking center of the South. And thanks to far-sighted laws pushed through by Gov. Busbee and by Jimmy Carter, when he was governor, Georgia can accommodate them. We don't let them make deposits, but we let them make loans and so forth, which is most important to international trade."

Florida recently passed a similar law. Miami, already deeply involved in Latin American commerce, is expected to benefit.

Half a dozen airlines, including Delta of Atlanta, are asking federal air transportation officials for permission to open up the first jet route between London and Atlanta's airport, the busiest in the world after Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.

Other cities that enjoy heavy international air traffic, particularly New York, strongly oppose the move.

"That opposition is all part of the Northeast effort to halt Southern growth," Gov. Busbee said. "There's also an effort in Congress to pass laws to keep more foreign banks from coming down here. Same thing. The air route would give us nonstop access to Europe and would help Europe think more in terms of Atlanta and the South."

The governor said that foreign investment in Georgia was almost \$1 billion and was providing jobs for more than 15,000 Georgians. The state's annual exports, he added, doubled in value over the last decade, to almost \$1 billion.

"We just finished spending almost \$60 million to improve the port down at Savannah," Gov. Busbee continued. The state recently opened another trade office in Greece "to push trade through Savannah," he said.

Leading Cruise Port

The South's ports, once primarily exits for cotton and naval stores, now handle a wide variety of goods. Miami has become the country's leading cruise port, with 16 liners hauling out more than a million vacationers yearly.

Norfolk, Va., and New Orleans have long been major U.S. ports. But in recent years, as Southern industry has grown and interstate highways have put cities like Savannah and Mobile, Ala., nearer to inland America, the lesser Southern ports have expanded.

Charleston, S.C., Jacksonville, Fla., Miami and Mobile have also spent millions for modernization, particularly to compete in the race for containerized cargo. Charleston's emphasis on sea trade has helped that old city's economy to get away from over-dependence on tourism and military bases.

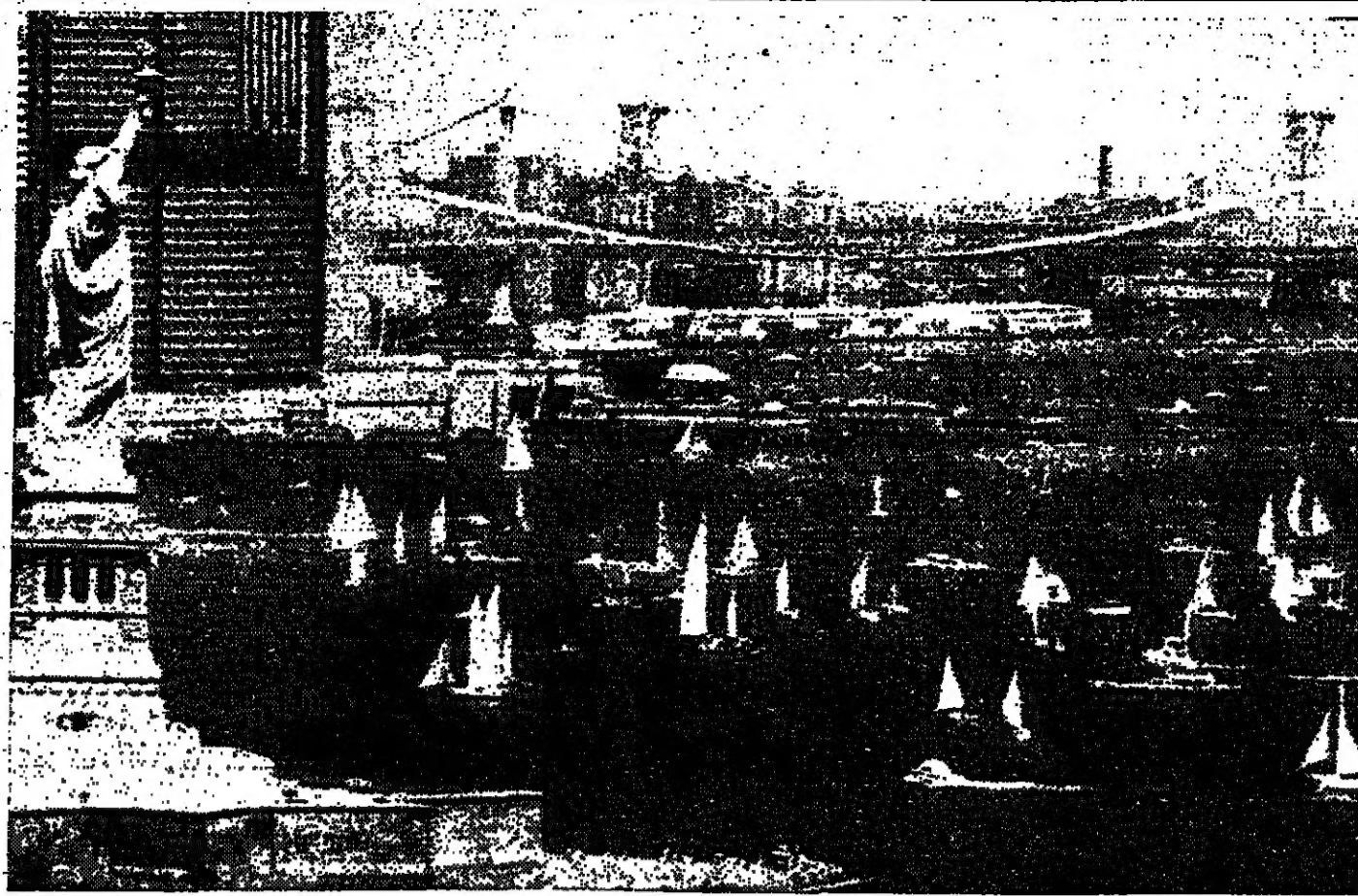
Foreign nations now have 17 trade and consular offices in Atlanta, eight of them opened in the last two years. And Southern banks in inland cities, particularly in Atlanta, are building international sections.

Fifteen years ago, there were two men in the international department of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta. Today, the department has 150 employees.

Some Postal Rates To Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—Postal rates for second-class publications, book records and non-profit mailings will increase Wednesday.

The postal service said the average increase for most publications is 21 per cent, above the old rates. The increase is the sixth annual step in a plan approved by Congress to phase out taxpayer subsidies for the mail rates used by publications. Letter mail and several other classes of mail are not affected.



Parade of sailboats passing through New York Harbor Sunday during weekend celebration of Fourth of July.

Nautical Salute, Fireworks, Frogs Mark Fourth in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—A traditional fireworks display on the grounds of the Washington Monument, a nautical salute to the United States and a challenge by some West Virginians marked the nation's 201st birthday.

Tired of hearing about the annual Calaveras County Frog Jumping Contest in Angels Camp, Calif., residents of Fayetteville, W. Va., challenged California frogs to a jumping contest with West Virginia

frogs. The challenge was part of Fayetteville's July Jamboree. In New York City, a parade of sailing craft drew tens of thousands of spectators to Manhattan's waterfront yesterday. Activities today included parades and an ethnic festival,

ending with a fireworks display along the Hudson River. Philadelphia staged a parade and fireworks today. In Boston, big crowds were expected to hear a 21-gun salute from cannons aboard the Constitution, "Old Ironsides."

Feminists Join Conservative Groups

U.S. Women's Drive on Porn Making Strange Bedfellows

By Molly Ivins

NEW YORK, July 4 (UPI)—Conservative women's groups that have traditionally been in the forefront of the U.S. anti-smut campaign may be startled by their newest allies—women who believe in free love, sex education, abortion on demand and equal rights for homosexuals.

Feminists have begun to discuss, analyze and organize against the dehumanization of women, as demonstrated by new and violent trends in pornography. Some leaders of the feminist movement who in the past have opposed anything they viewed as a curtailment of civil liberties are now arguing for the elimination of the New pornography on the ground that it is more important to fight the degradation of women than to protect the civil rights of the publishers involved.

A meeting of New York feminists was held last week at the home of Susan Brownmiller, author of "Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape." Among those in attendance were Leah Fritz, author; Gloria Steinem, editor of Ms. magazine; Robin Morgan, author of "Going Too Far"; Adrienne Rich, poet; Lois Gould, columnist; Grace Paley, short-story writer, and Sherry Hite, who compiled "The Hite Report." Although these women are all New Yorkers, their views tend to have a national impact.

There is nothing new in the feminists' distaste for pornography. Even soft-core porn—such as the Gibson Girls without

clothes, once featured in Esquire magazine—has long been considered insulting by feminists.

But the kind of pornography that provoked the meeting is considered by the group to be much worse than soft-core. Record-album covers now frequently feature brutalized, mutilated or murdered women, women in chains, women screaming in pain. Fashion magazines include picture layouts of women being beaten by men.

"This is meant to humiliate and degrade and it will encourage violence against women," Miss Morgan said.

"The human body is not obscene," said Miss Steinem. "But this is not sex. It is violence. It encourages acceptance of the idea that violence is a legitimate part of sexuality."

The tactics and strategies of the fledgling group are still under discussion. Those interviewed explained that they could not speak for the entire group, which is tentatively being called the Women's Anti-Defamation League.

"One thing we obviously don't want to do is tangle head-on with the civil libertarians," Miss Brownmiller said. "We are not going to smash any presses or try to stop anyone from printing."

One legislative remedy the women seem inclined to seek is a city ordinance limiting display of pornography. Some women are already boycotting local newsstands to protest the pornography that they see when they buy other publications.

"There are a number of things that can be done about pornography short of eliminating it, and one is to keep it inside, under a counter," Miss Steinem said. "If someone wants to see it, he should have to go into a store or theater and ask if they have something for one who walks on the streets. This legal precedent lies in the nuisance principle. A man who exposes himself in public isn't protected by the First Amendment, he's a nuisance."

Miss Rich, emphasizing what the group sees as a need for an educational campaign, said that consumer action can be effective in some cases—such as when an advertisement for a Rolling Stones album was recalled after protests.

The feminists seemed aware of the possibility of setting off a backlash. Feminist struggles for sex education and freedom of sexual preference could fall victim to an overzealous anti-porn crusade.

For example, the New York Legislature, in the wording of a recently passed bill intended to stop child pornography, managed to include legitimate sex-education books.

The thought of feminists involved in anti-pornography efforts brings to mind the possibility of some peculiar alliances. One envisions the National Organization for Women and the Daughters of the American Revolution marching shoulder to shoulder in the war against porn.

This matter of alliances has already produced differences in the group. Some of the women are prepared at least to contemplate making alliances with traditional anti-smut groups. But other activists cannot see cooperating with, for example, the Roman Catholic Church, which opposes abortion even to save the life of the mother, or with Anita Bryant, who believes homosexuals are suffering from a curable disease.

Eastern U.S. Most Affected

Power Plants Using Oil, Coal Linked to Pollution Death Toll

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—As many as 21,000 persons die east of the Mississippi River annually because of pollutants exhausted into the air by power plants burning coal and oil, according to a study financed by the government.

These persons die from one to 15 years short of their expected lifespans, due mostly to heart and lung failure brought on by chronic respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema. The lung diseases are believed to be caused by sulfur dioxide gas and microscopic sulfate particles, combustion products of coal and oil that settle in the lungs.

These are some of the conclusions of scientists at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York and the Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, who have been at work for two years on a portion of a still-secret energy study for the National Academy of Sciences.

Financed by a \$3-million grant from the Energy Research and Development Administration, the study was designed to take a comprehensive look at the pros and cons of nuclear power and the alternatives to it.

An Estimate

The study emphasizes that its figure of 21,000 deaths from sulfur pollutants is nothing more than an estimate. The study says it can only infer that the deaths were due to air pollution and not some unexplained cause.

The Brookings and Carnegie-Mellon findings warn that if the nation turns to coal as its principal alternate source of electricity, it can expect as many as 35,000 premature deaths by the year 2010 instead of the estimated 21,000 taking place now. The study predicts 35,000 deaths will result from lung disease even if electric power plants install expensive devices to filter out 80 per cent of the sulfur exhausted by their smokestacks.

One of the most striking findings of the study is that the smokestack gases exhausted by power plants in the Midwest are roughly 10 times more harmful to persons in the East than to Midwesterners living within 50 miles of the power plants.

Tall Stacks

The main reason is that the up to 900 feet tall smokestacks, built in the last 10 years to carry air pollutants away from the power plants, discharge the pollutants at a height at which they are caught by westerly winds and brought to the East Coast. The study identifies power plants in Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania as polluters of New York and New Jersey.

The study says the death rates and air pollution have been ana-

lyzed in more than 100 Eastern cities where increases in the death rate have been identified with increases in air pollution.

The study will recommend that if U.S. power plants are ordered to switch to coal, as President Carter has suggested, they be ordered to burn coal with the lowest sulfur content. The study will also recommend that power plants burning coal be equipped with equipment to take out 90 per cent of the sulfur before it leaves the smokestack.

Dr. King, Salk Get Top U.S. Civilian Award

WASHINGTON, July 4

(AP)—President Carter announced today he is awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award, to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Dr. Jonas Salk.

The citation said Dr. King, a civil-rights leader who was murdered in Memphis in 1968, "was the conscience of his generation."

The award to Dr. Salk, who developed the polio vaccine that bears his name, said: "Because of Dr. Jonas E. Salk, our country is free from the cruel epidemics of poliomyelitis that once struck almost yearly."

Guardsmen Are Used In Wisconsin Prisons

MADISON, Wis., July 4 (AP)—About 1,600 National Guardsmen have filled posts left vacant at state prisons and other institutions when members of the Wisconsin State Employees Union went on strike.

The walkout occurred early yesterday just before contract talks broke off. Gov. Patrick Lucey implemented a contingency plan and the guardsmen went on duty under a state of emergency. The transition of penitentiaries went smoothly, state officials reported.

Washington Subway

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—The second section of Washington's new subway system opened Friday, linking the city center with its eastern suburbs in Virginia across the Potomac River.

All our North Atlantic flights are 747 flights—and that takes a touch of experience!

When you fly the North Atlantic with us, you always fly in a 747. And that means a specially designed interior which gives you more room to stretch your legs than any other passenger aircraft. There's a choice of three meals in economy, eight channels of sound and two movies. If you are travelling first class, try the upstairs dining room. Enquire about a table reservation when you book your ticket!

PAN AM

Pan Am's People
World's most experienced.

Newton Jailed on U.S. Return, Asserts He Expects Acquittal

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (UPI)—Black Panther leader Huey Newton, who fled to Cuba 2 1/2 years ago to escape charges of murder and assault, returned to the United States last night. He said he was a victim of a plot by the CIA and the FBI.

Newton, 35, also the party's chief theoretician, was greeted at San Francisco International Airport by about 500 Black Panthers after his flight from Canada.

"I believe I will be acquitted although it will be difficult to get a fair trial," he told supporters in a prepared statement.

He was taken to Oakland, where he was booked into the city jail.

Newton flew to Canada from Cuba on June 25 because there were no direct flights to the United States from Havana. He

had planned to spend 10 days in Canada conferring with his attorneys, but because of trouble with immigration authorities he left sooner than he had intended.

Newton was accompanied on the flight from Vancouver, British Columbia, by his wife, Gwen, 27, and Black Panther party chairwoman Elaine Brown. Newton told the crowd at the airport, "I have returned to be free of the false charges leveled against me. I want everyone to know I have not killed anyone."

He said that when he fled the United States, he was aware of a government conspiracy to have him killed and to destroy the Black Panthers.

Newton had been charged with the Aug. 6, 1974, shooting of Kathleen Smith, 17, in Oakland. She died on Oct. 31, 1974.

The most civilized hotel in New York. Maybe the world.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel

Park Avenue at 51st Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. (212) 759-4100

For reservations, call Local Reservations. Offices located throughout Europe.

2 Gunmen Held In Death of Haiti Envoy to Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 4

Reuters.—Two gunmen who killed Haiti's ambassador to Brazil told police they were hired to kill the ambassador by the first secretary at the embassy.

But the first secretary, Louis MacKenzie, was quoted by a Brazilian news agency last night as saying he knew neither of the killers. He also denied any involvement in the murder. Police said the ambassador, Pierre Mithu, was shot in the neck yesterday as he left a seaside hotel bar in the northern Brazilian city of Salvador. The two gunmen were identified as Geraldo Pereira dos Anjos and Israel Motta da Silva.

Police said the gunmen told them they were promised 50,000 uzeiros (about \$3,500) for the job but had received only 1,500 uzeiros (about \$100) to pay for a trip to Salvador.

9 Turks Die in Fight

ANKARA, July 4 (AP)—Nine persons were killed and five wounded in a shootout between warring over ownership of farming land in eastern Turkey, the state radio reported Sunday.

10

French Retreat From St.-Tropez

By Hebe Dorsey

SAINT-TROPEZ, France, July 4 (UPI)—Producer Sam Spiegel says he loves Saint-Tropez "because I'm away from it."

That is what has happened to this small harbor, once the haven of such painters as Signac, Segonzan and Van Dongen that suffered a worldwide explosion of notoriety thanks to Brigitte Bardot and the topless fad.

Like many Saint-Tropez lovers, Mr. Spiegel has ducked into the privacy of a villa, up in the sweetly scented, pine-covered hills with two pools and enough room to enjoy his friends and work.

Mr. Spiegel said the villa took four years to build. He moved in last week. Before that, he used to escape on his yacht, which he now keeps in Monte Carlo.

"We never go out," he added. "Last night was an exception."

The previous night, he went to the newly opened Papagayo restaurant, taking along a group of friends, including international lawyer Pierre Solomouff (he was the late Aristotle Onassis's legal counsel for 15 years) and writer J.P. Donleavy, with whom he is working on a film based on the latter's book, "A Singular Man."

Brigitte Bardot has turned into a homebody, too.

Favorite Dish

"She loves very small dinner parties," a friend said. "Four, six at the most. Her favorite dish is *allol* (a mayonnaise sauce with parmesan) and her favorite pastime is *belote* (a card game)."

Her latest flame is a Yugoslav sculptor, Myros Brozek. She is reportedly building him a small house next to her own at Mandrague. It is to be called "La Petite Madrague."

Gunther Sachs, record tycoon, Eddie Barclay, actress Michèle Morgan, Bernard Buffet, Sophie

Homebody
Brigitte
Bardot and
boyfriend,
sculptor
Myros Brozek.

Mediterranean Photo



Litvak also have houses near here. Romy Schneider reportedly just bought one.

From June till September, all those people stay home, which is a wise thing to do. For Saint-Tropez, at that time, gets totally spoiled by honky-tonk and hordes of sloppy tourists, who hang around the harbor and cause monumental traffic jams.

"When I go to the market, I never hear a word of French," said Yvonne de Peyerimoff, foreign sales manager at Saint Laurent's who has had a house here for 30 years.

"Saint-Tropez is simply not equipped to accommodate all those people," said a spokesman for the tourist office. "Its population is 6,500. In summer, it swells to 35,000."

According to film director Roger Vadim (who put Saint-Tropez on the map with "And God Created Woman" starring B.B. then his wife), the camping grounds that surround Saint-Tropez bring the daily number of visitors to 200,000. Vadim is so alarmed that he wrote a long piece in the current

issue of Vogue for Men, denouncing the greed of promoters who are making a steel and cement nightmare of what used to be one of the loveliest spots on the Riviera.

What else has changed in Saint-Tropez?

It has become more international and less Parisian. "The French cannot afford that lifestyle anymore," said Patrice de Colomont, who runs the popular Club 55. "The days when they used to come in groups of 15, and drink champagne like there was no tomorrow are no more. They are now staying home."

Same story at the multimillion-dollar Byblos Hotel built 10 years ago with a lavish hand by Prosper Gay-Pera, a Lebanese.

"Our clientele is entirely foreign," said manager Claude Martret. "Americans come first, followed by Germans, English and Italians."

The ostentatious gangs of people who used to lead rowdy lives and never seemed to go to bed before 6 a.m. have dropped out of sight.

But although Saint-Tropez has changed, it still has its favorite landmarks for the hard core of habitués. L'Esquinade (for aperitifs) and Sénéquier (for breakfast) are still the two best cafés on the waterfront. The nightclub life still centers around the Caves du Roy, le Pigeonnier (a gay boîte) and mostly L'Esquinade, which has the highest decibel level and the biggest quota of beautiful girls in town. The favorite beaches are still Club 55, Tahiti Beach and Moores, although the newly opened Club 77, with an impeccable beach and more breathing space, is beginning to draw more and more people.

Saint-Tropez also still has its exotic, erotic smell and still attracts splashy scandals and spectacular suicides.

All that, however, does not save the real Saint-Tropez people, who take it in their stride. For them, life goes on, as can be seen on the lovely Place des Lices, blissfully deserted by tourists, where the locals still play boules or sip their pastis at the Café des Arts.

LONDON STAGE

Stoppard and Previn Team Up for Play

By John Walker

LONDON, July 4 (UPI)—A prison cell occupied by two men: One, weakened by the effects of torture and a hunger strike, clings desperately to his sanity; the other, jaundiced listening to a symphony orchestra playing in his head, is mad. As the same man watches with growing incredulity, the madman stands on his bed and plays a triangle to accompany the music he hears, criticizing their performance when he misses his cue. Then, when the music is over, he looks down happily at his bewildered companion. "I know what you're thinking," he says. "The cellos are rubbish."

The opening moments of Tom Stoppard's "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour," his new play for six actors and a symphony orchestra, announces the jokey note that he maintains throughout despite the seriousness of his subject matter—a protest at the imprisonment of Soviet dissidents in mental hospitals.

The hour-long work was given its world premiere at the Royal Festival Hall as a one-night stand with the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by André Previn, who also composed the music that forms an accompaniment and counterpoint to the action. The audience, maybe relieved at being able to laugh so much at such an occasion, gave the play a rapturous reception although it was not without its least successful moments of Stoppard's works. It is too clever by half, so stuffed with vaudeville-styled cross-talk, jokes, puns and riddles ("Give me a word for the harpist, Plucky!") that his theme is buried under giggling irrelevances.

Conformity

His integration of actors and orchestra is ingenious but incomplete. The real orchestra is not only there to play the imaginary music the madman hears; it also serves as a symbol for a state conformity that is breaking down. "The Jew's harp has applied for a visa," the madman laments.

But, physically, the actors are trapped on three small platforms among the musicians. And after

the opening sequence, the orchestra seems somewhat of an encumbrance, most effective when playing an accompaniment to the speeches but in no way essential to them.

The two central characters are both obsessive. The madman can make sense of the world only in orchestral terms, treating everyone as if he were at least a musician. The sane man cannot make sense of a world that treats him as if he were mad, simply because he insists on speaking the truth.

Stoppard has great fun with the illogicality of such a system, culminating in a final splendid joke when a KGB colonel pronounces both men sane by the simple expedient of asking the dissident whether he hears an orchestra in his head and demanding of the triangle player whether the state would put sane men in asylums.

Definitions

But only in one scene, when the madman interrogates the dissident's young son, offering crazy new definitions of Euclid's mysterious theories, does the play catch the nightmarish terror of its subject. Otherwise, Stoppard's content with easy laughs and a laborious ingenuity of the sort that Dr. Johnson long ago condemned in metaphysical wit, in which the most heterogeneous ideas are yoked by violence together.

The excellent cast, drawn from the Royal Shakespeare Company, gave good but familiar performances in animating Stoppard's types—John Wood provided manic intensity for the musical madman and Ian McKellen achieved a dogged sincerity as the dissident.

I do not have the competence to judge André Previn's musical contribution, but he's certainly not as witty a writer as Stoppard, even though he treated the entrance of the KGB colonel as if he were the phantom of the opera. No doubt the work will be performed at other concert halls, but it is unlikely to find a lasting place in either an orchestral or a theatrical repertory.

Entertainment in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 4 (UPI)—

This is how New York Times critics rate new films. "Sorcerer," directed by William Friedkin, based on Georges Arnaud's "The Wages of Fear," is about "four men, each at the end of his tether, who find themselves broke—and both emotionally and socially outcast—in the squalid backwash of an unnamed Latin American country where they are slave for a big oil company," according to Vincent Canby. The cast includes Roy Scheider, Bruno Cremer, Francisco Rabal and Kassem Amidou. "To give the characters contemporary relevance Friedkin and Walon Green, who wrote the screenplay, have gone to a lot of trouble and expense that are not only unnecessary but diminish the impact of the sometimes stunning melodrama that unfolds," Canby says for those who like this kind of film. "It's a big, fat, satisfyingly shapeless spectacle; for the rest of us, it's a walnut of a movie—a good little melodrama surrounded by thick pulp." All four actors give a "tough, unsentimental performance."

Exorcist II: The Heretic, the sequel to "The Exorcist," is a "desperate concoction, the main thrust of which is that the original exorcism wasn't all that it was cracked up to be," Vincent Canby says. He didn't think much of the original, but in comparison "this new film is of such spectacular fatuousness that it makes the first seem virtually an axiom of screen art." It stars Linda Blair, Richard Burton, Paul Henreid, Louise Fletcher and Max von Sydow. They are all involved in "syncretized hypnosis" and an evil spirit called Esaoque. "Even the mythology is second rate, less mysterious than opportunistic, as if designed to offend the fewest possible people," Canby admits that director John Boorman might not be very strong in "narrative and handling of actors," but he liked his sets and decor.

"New York, New York," directed by Martin Scorsese, is about a singer (Liza Minnelli) and a saxophonist (Robert De Niro) in the big band era. According to Vincent Canby, "De Niro is an actor of too much furious intelligence and humor to be contained very long by the ritualized conceits" of this film; while Miss Minnelli is being "used" apparently with her whole-hearted cooperation. "She performs a series of evocations of her mother, Judy Garland, that are effectively eerie without being in the least moving." In the beginning, "the good will is immense," and "the big band sounds are

right, as are the sets and costumes and especially the movie conventions." But, Canby adds, "Why should a man of Mr. Scorsese's talent be giving us what amounts to no more than a film buff's essay on a pop-film form that was never, at any point in film history, of the first freshness?" He adds, "This is a painful movie, being nervy and smug."

"MacArthur," starring Gregory Peck and directed by Joseph Sargent, "covers too much ground too quickly," Vincent Canby says. "It is extremely effective in delineating the extraordinary contradictions in the man." Peck "is remarkably good. He not only looks and sounds like the general, he also makes the character disconcertingly appealing when he is being his most outrageous." It is shot in a series of flashbacks set in the frame of his 1962 farewell address at West Point, covering the period between his campaign in the Pacific in World War II and his final falling-out with President Truman. The supporting characters, Dan O'Herlihy and Ed Flanders, "are little more than mouthpieces. But even this seems fitting," Canby says. "One of the reasons why 'MacArthur' is so disturbing is because, at unexpected moments, it's so moving."



Illustrations of color form a symphony to summer in the new collection of Knap shirts. Flounced or pleated, they are coordinated with blouses in the same brilliant colors of Celine et Swiza. Crisp, soft, bright and flowing, Knap summer fashions are captivatingly feminine this season.

KNAP
34 Faubourg Saint-Honoré.
We are looking for sales outlets outside of France.

THEA PORTER SALE
EVENING DRESSES
& SEPARATES
9 Rue de Tournon 6°
From July 4th

مكتبة النهر

A Roman Mountain With a Heart of Gold

By Sylvana Foa

ROME, July 4 (UPI)—A stout woman in scruffy bedroom slippers waited patiently with a jopping bag full of raggedy sheets next to a nervous beauty clutching a 20-million-lire (\$2,700) diamond necklace.

More than 3,000 persons line up every day at the estimators' windows of the biggest pawnshop in the world—Rome's Monte di Pietà (Mountain of Mercy).

Last year alone, "the Mountain," as it is known to impoverished Romans, made 37.7 billion lire (\$43 million) worth transactions involving 344,325

The two older ones need shoes—one of them always needs something," said Maria Grazia M. as she stood in line with her three children and a huge sack of woolen blankets. "This is the fourth summer in a row that I've pawned these same blankets. I'll get them back in October when it gets chilly."

Patrizia R. is also a regular customer at the Mountain.

"All my friends pawn their fur coats here in the summer," the 37-year-old secretary said. "The interest you pay to get it back is much less than what it would cost to put a fox fur like this in cold storage."

Antonio Gallerati, supervisor of

the Mountain, said Patrizia is one of 50,000 women who pawn their furs every summer—simply for the storage facilities or to have a little extra money for vacations.

"The summer also brings us a rash of family jewelry, silver candlesticks and platters, hi-fi and anything else people fear might be stolen from their apartments while they're on vacation," Mr. Gallerati said.

"A lot of people just pawn the stuff to make sure it will be there when they get back," he said.

Rome's Monte di Pietà, founded in 1539 by a Franciscan monk, Giovanni Calvo, who had been charged by Pope Paul III

to find a way to combat the usury of moneylenders, at that time charging up to 88 per cent interest.

"Our interest rates are still much less than the 32-33 per cent that the banks charge," Mr. Gallerati said.

"We charge 5 per cent a year for amounts under 5,000 lire (\$870) and up to 18 per cent a year for amounts over 1 million lire (\$1,356)," he said. "That way we favor the poor—those who own something worth more have to pay more."

"Anyway, most of the people who come here either couldn't qualify for a bank loan or are so desperate they can't wait the two or three weeks it takes to get one—here it only takes five minutes."

Bargain Hunters

For tourists, the Monte di Pietà is a fun, off-the-beaten-track visit to the Rome of the Romans. The pawnshop, located in a piazza by the same name just a few steps from the colorful Campo dei Fiori marketplace, has a wide variety of "finds" for the serious bargain hunter.

The pawnshop's showrooms are a treasure house of engraved gold pocket watches, coin collections, sapphires, rings, silver tea sets—all interspersed with sadder baskets of faded and darned sheets, the unused contents of hope chests and children's toys.

"Actually, these things up for auction represent only 1 per cent of our stock," Mr. Gallerati said. "Nearly 99 per cent of everything pawned is redeemed eventually."

A ticket attached to each item gives the estimated value of the article and the day it will come up for auction.

If a buyer doesn't have time to attend the auction—or if bidding in a foreign language is frightening—it is possible to submit a secret bid by inserting a deposit token in a special machine.

Special System

"The machine seals the bids which are opened only at the end of the public bidding," Mr. Gallerati said. "We have the system worked out so no one can seriously overbid in a secret bid."

"If, for instance, the last public bid in the auction is for 2.6 million lire (\$3,000) but someone has made a secret bid of 3.2 million (\$3,600), then they would win—but would pay only the 2.6 million plus 5 per cent for a total of 2,730,000 lire (\$3,100)."

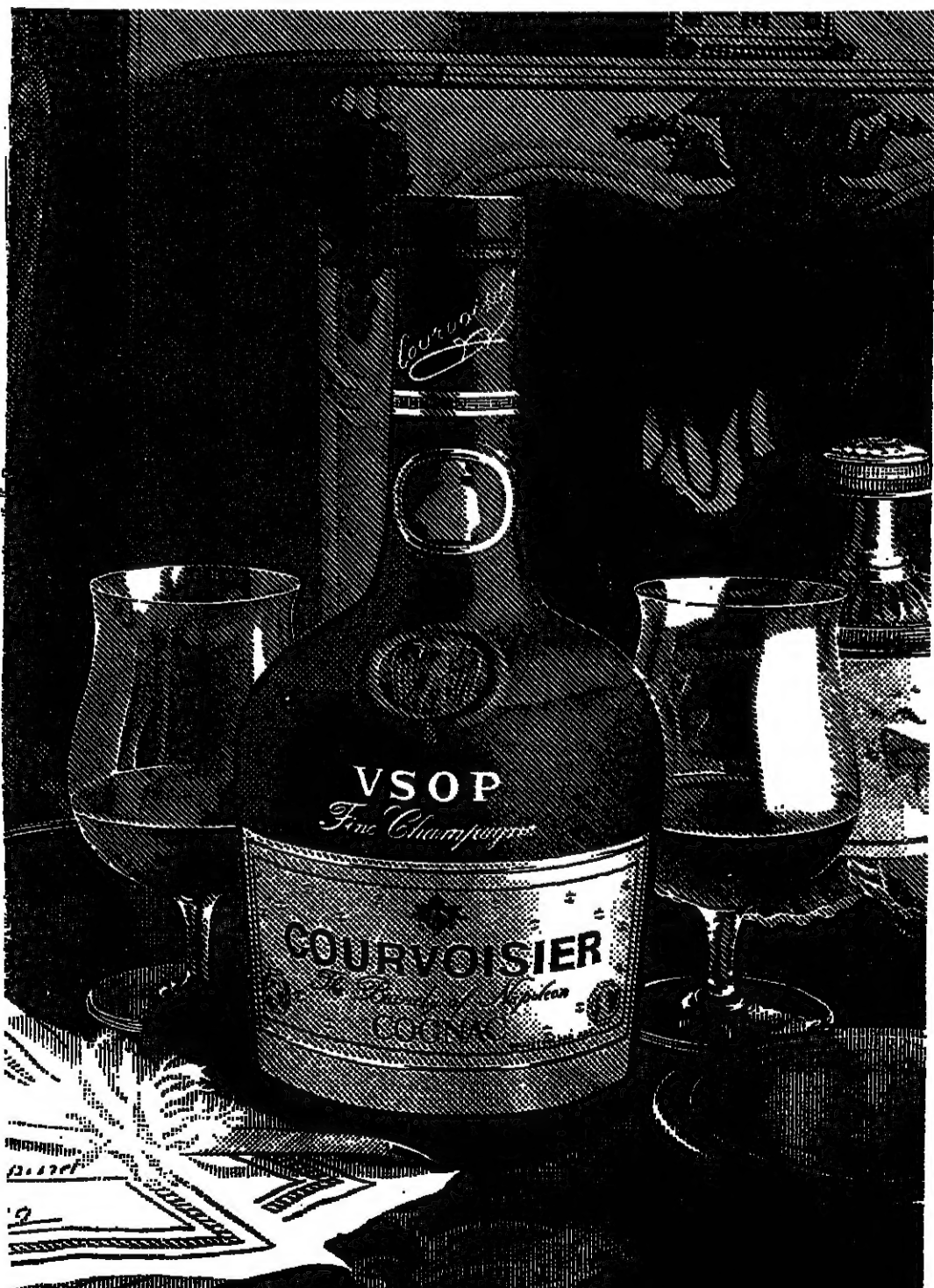
As in the public auction where each raised finger indicates a 5-per-cent hike over the starting bid, the secret bids can never set the buyer back by more than 5 per cent of his competition's bid.

Those who visit the Mountain—by choice or by necessity—should take a few minutes to view the fine baroque, 17th-century chapel of Carlo Maderno just to the right inside the main door.

"The chapel was constructed," Mr. Gallerati said, "because both the pawners and the borrowers sometimes feel the need of a little prayer before they get down to business."

AUTHORS WANTED
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publishers seek manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet: 225 VARIANCE Road, N.Y. 24, New York, N.Y. 10024, U.S.A.



COURVOISIER
COGNAC
The Brandy of Napoleon

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Protecting Nixon's Records

Former President Nixon's papers and tapes will stay in government custody but the most intriguing materials will not be made public very soon—and may never be released at all. That is about where matters stand in the Supreme Court's 7-2 decision last week upholding the act of Congress that placed Mr. Nixon's presidential records under protective government control.

The decision, like the law itself, is carefully limited. Neither Congress nor the court intended to set a precedent for seizure of the files of every departing chief executive. As Justice Brennan wrote for the court, Congress was responding to a "unique" situation in which "immediate attention" was required to preclude, for instance, any destruction of the tapes. Moreover, the Supreme Court did not dismiss or disparage Mr. Nixon's claims of presidential privilege and personal privacy. Instead, the majority simply held that those interests are not undermined too much by government safeguarding of the records and screening by discreet, dispassionate archivists. As several justices emphasized, the law explicitly allows Mr. Nixon to renew his arguments against disclosure after the General Services Administration's regulations on public access have been composed and before anything is opened to the public and the press.

We do not find in the decision, or the law, the wholesale attack on presidential prerogatives that Chief Justice Burger and Justice Rehnquist complained about so harshly in their dissents. Their views, like Mr. Nixon's, seem to stem from a concept of the presidency as some sort of regal state endowed with vast autonomy and entitled to enormous deference.

The rest of the court, in contrast, has taken a far more temperate and traditional approach. None of the justices denied that, down the line, there will be conflicts between the national interest in disclosure of the Nixon records and the national interest in protecting the privacy of individuals and the

presidential decision-making processes that depend on confidential communications. For instance, some of the most tantalizing materials, such as Mr. Nixon's diaries and dictaphones, may well be classified as personal and returned to him. The majority even suggested that the First Amendment may dictate nondisclosure of some political documents, a problem that has barely been discussed so far.

Overall, Justice Powell was right: "The difficult constitutional questions lie ahead." And the Supreme Court was right to defer these questions until they can be addressed in the most specific form. It would be best, of course, if public-access policies for the Nixon records did not have to be carved out by courts at all. Other recent presidents, including Gerald Ford, have been content to rely on a careful process of archival winnowing, with relatively little material held back—and that embargoed only until its sensitivity has faded. President Carter indicated last Thursday that he plans to follow a similar course.

Now it is true, presumably, that in addition to the usual run of presidential papers, Mr. Ford does not have and Mr. Carter is not going to have Mr. Nixon's self-imposed problem—a sound-activated, indiscriminate taping system that recorded everything, or almost everything—that transpired within his hearing during several years of his presidency. Quite aside from what may be on the tapes that might be incriminating or at least highly unflattering, one can understand Mr. Nixon's somewhat less public-spirited approach and his determination to suppress many things picked up by that recorder that not even the most upright president would want in the public domain. Mr. Nixon's case, in short, is singular. And that just underscores the importance of judicial precision and perspective as the litigation goes on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Message to Chile, and Beyond

By delaying two small nonmilitary loans to Chile for a month or two, the Carter administration has begun to deal with an unavoidable choice. To aid regimes that grossly violate human rights, particularly in this hemisphere, is to be perceived as endorsing repression. To cut off the aid is to be blamed for punishing the victims as much as their rulers. The President now stands with one foot on each of these propositions, which is where he must remain.

The cuts in aid to Argentina and Uruguay earlier this year were significant gestures, serving notice that the United States intends to make tangible its complaints about disrespect for human rights. But they involved only military aid and did not greatly inconvenience the governments involved: economic assistance continued.

The violations in Chile have been the most disheartening of any in Latin America, and there has been no evidence that its military junta knows how to govern in any other style. As President Perez of Venezuela observed to President Carter last week, the junta has the distinction of having caused the world to forget the much milder constitutional excesses of the Allende regime that it deposed. So there was reason to act—because inaction was causing Congress to try to wrest control of aid policy from the President.

The House last week adopted an amendment to the foreign aid bill that unwisely would prohibit not only direct but also in-

direct international assistance to objectionable regimes of its own choosing—Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique and Uganda. The House vote brought together liberals, who had concluded that Carter deemed economic aid an unsuitable instrument of U.S. protest, and conservatives, who were particularly riled by international assistance to Cuba and Vietnam.

So the administration acted, to reassure the liberals, to regain leadership in aid decisions and to protect its freedom to use a variety of pressures in the cause of human rights. The proposed loans to Chile came to less than \$10 million and were deferred, not canceled. By acting first on Chile, the administration enhanced its credibility in holding others to a higher standard.

Linking economic assistance to any political consideration is a risky business. The standards of judgment must be clear and they should be shared by a community of nations. The effort to promote civilian, constitutional and humane government in the Western hemisphere is widely understood and applauded, but different regimes move toward that goal from different circumstances. It is their degree of effort and realistic alternatives that should guide Washington's hand. To have done nothing more than talk about human rights, however, would have been to ask others to run risks much greater than any the United States was prepared to run.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Only Comfort

The Europeans appear to have offered troops as part of a United Nations peace-keeping force (in the Middle East). Europe has not, and cannot have, a coordinated foreign and defense policy, but this signal to the Israelis may be intended to mean that Israel will not find itself surrounded by forces of an almost wholly hostile Third World. Mr. Begin may or may not draw comfort from that proposition. If he does, it will be the only comfort anyone can at present draw from a grim situation which shows every prospect of getting worse.

—From the Guardian (London).

Unusually Quiet Meeting

The unusually quiet meeting is likely to be remembered chiefly for the statement on the Middle East... The community has aligned itself closely on the position of President Carter. Mr. (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin, who is to visit Washington later this month, thus finds himself facing an unprecedented consensus among Israel's

friends and neighbors. That is something of which Israel can hardly not take account.

—From the Times (London).

A View of Eurocommunism

There have been many highly publicized signals that the Eurocommunists have achieved emancipation from Moscow, but at least as much importance attaches to the limits to that emancipation. For the time being, there can be no question of the Italian or French Communist parties having broken with the Russians. It is not long since Berlinguer spoke of Moscow's "peace policy" as being "in the interests of mankind in general," and one of his close associates is on record as stating that in a serious East-West crisis the Italian party would "naturally" take the part of the Soviet Union. So when adopting an attitude to Eurocommunism, the choice is between taking a chance on an ideology which might possibly become democratic at some future time, or banking on an Atlantic alliance that has stood up to a generation of testing and proved itself as a guarantor of democracy.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

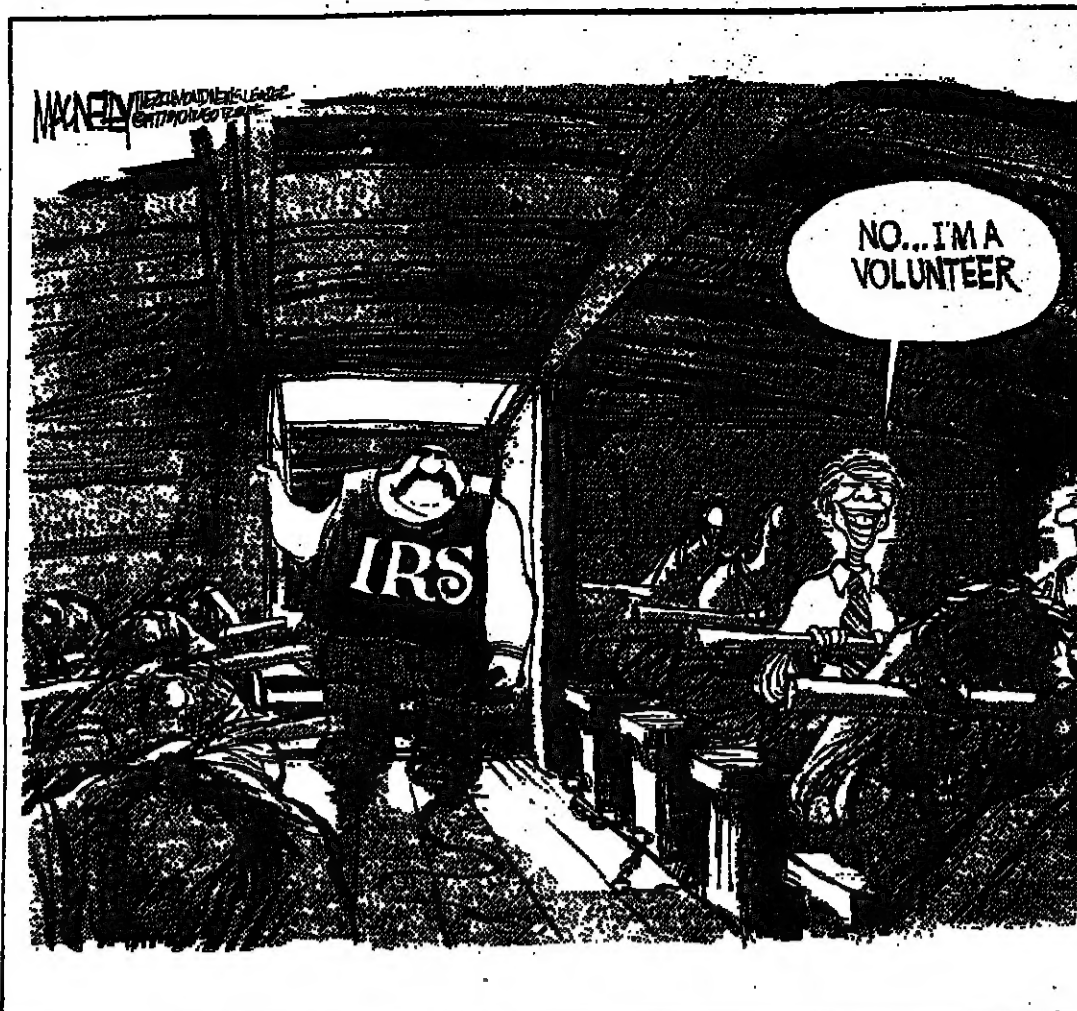
July 5, 1902

NEW YORK—The New York Herald writes in an editorial: "Is there anyone who does not realize the magnitude of the Cuban situation? If not, it will not obliterate the plain facts that we have placed the Cuban people in the position of semidependents and wards of this nation. We have also incurred toward them solemn obligations, and if we fail in these, it would mean our disgrace as a nation before the whole civilized world."

Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1927

PARIS—The gift by the great Paris journal, the *Matin*, of 50,000 francs to the fund for the noble monument to the dead of the Lafayette Escadrille, in course of completion in the Parc de Villeneuve-Etigny at Saint-Cloud is characteristically generous, and can not fail to be regarded as an expression of French recognition to the U.S. love for France, exemplified in the sacrifice of those noble young men.



Egypt's Approach to Peace

By A. Esmat Abdel Meguid

NEW YORK—Now that a new government presided over by Menachem Begin is installed in Israel, it would be useful to reiterate the position of Egypt regarding a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

Egypt's fundamental approach to the settlement is that it should be based on the principles of the United Nations and on its resolutions. These resolutions provide for the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people and guarantees for the security, territorial integrity and peaceful existence of all—and I stress all—countries in the area. With the implementation of these requirements an end to the state of belligerency will come into effect.

Ten years have passed since Israel, in June, 1967, occupied by force the lands of three member states of the United Nations. Such a situation is dangerous and cannot be allowed to continue for it is a constant threat to the stability and security not only of the peoples and the countries of the area, but also of the whole world. In today's world, it is unacceptable that any country, especially Israel, would use military force to achieve political objectives.

Futile

History has shown how futile such a policy can be and how conquest and expansion only lead to more wars and suffering. Peace is in the interest of all the peoples of the world. If Israel really desires to live in peace in the area, it has to relinquish its dream of being the Sparta of the Middle East, depending only on military power. It has to seek acceptance in the Middle East and in doing so has to recognize these realities, and not, as a U.S. commentator stated recently, "pursue an early fifth-century BC foreign policy."

The Arabs have no other claims but to regain their rights. Denying these rights certainly will not make peace nearer but could lead to a situation where everyone will suffer. The Arabs cannot surrender their rights no matter who is the prime minister of Israel.

Mr. Begin is spelling out in clearer terms what his predecessors were wrapping in ambiguity. His famous three "no's" (no Palestinian state, no withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, no Palestine Liberation Organization)

presence at Arab-Israeli peace talks) do not augur well for the task of achieving peace in the Middle East.

In Egypt's opinion, the most viable means to proceed toward a peaceful settlement is to convene the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East as early as possible. All the parties to the Middle East problem should be present, especially the Palestinians. The parties to a war situation should be the same parties to peace negotiations.

Could the Fostedan Conference, for example, have been convened without the participation of France? Of course not, and that is why Israeli arguments against the presence of the Palestinians and their legitimate representatives, the PLO, are unrealistic. Can Israel simply bypass the rights of a whole people to sovereignty, independence and self-determination? Definitely not, because it is inconceivable that peace could be achieved in the Middle East without addressing and solving the main issue, the Palestinian question.

Israeli claims are no more sacred or legitimate than those of the Palestinians. Israel knows it and the whole world recognizes it.

The Geneva peace conference then is the proper medium through which peace negotiations could be started. The parties to negotiations are there, as well as the terms of reference—by that I mean all relevant UN resolutions. Israel cannot pick and choose.

Compensation

In this connection may I simply refer to the resolution which is presented every year by the U.S. government and approved unanimously. It is Resolution 194 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which stipulates the return of the Palestinians to their homes or their right to compensation.

Let us go to Geneva and discuss, in earnest, the substantive matters. Let us not argue about procedure, the shape of the conference table or other irrelevant matters. What is at stake is the future of the area and of the world. Egypt has both the will and desire for peace and it has demonstrated this on many occasions.

Israel should meet the challenge of peace and stop procrastinating military or sidetracking the main issue. A choice must be made between peace and territorial expansion. It cannot achieve both at the same time.

What Egypt and the Arab countries would like to see is that justice be rendered and peace prevail in the area where three great religions were born. Serious consequences will only follow from a reckless and outmoded policy adopted by the government of Israel. The Arab countries will not hesitate to use all the means and resources at their disposal in order to liberate their occupied lands. Peace can never be based on Israeli expansionist terms.

Great Religions

Let me conclude by referring to what President Carter rightly stated in his speech at the United Nations on March 17, 1977, when he said: "In the Middle East, peace is a quarter of a century overdue."

We agree with him wholeheartedly, and hope that 1977 will see the beginning of the long and difficult road toward peace, leading ultimately to stability and prosperity in our area.

Dr. A. Esmat Abdel Meguid is the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Reflections on the B-1 Decision

By Joseph Kraft

Industry, notably Rockwell, which had the B-1 contract, and of course in the Congress.

Cost

But the cost of the plane, and the availability of a cheaper substitute built a strong opposition. Defense-minded Democrats such as Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington preferred the Cruise missile to the B-1. The Navy and the Army had a vested interest in rapid development of the Cruise missile, which can be used on the sea and on land as well as in the air.

The House vote to support continued production of the B-1 was significant, clearly because of the size of the opposition. One hundred and seventy-eight congressmen voted to kill the bomber—an enormous number for buying a weapons system as distinct from military spending. Even if the B-1 finally clears the Senate, which is highly doubtful, President Carter would have no trouble picking up the extra 60 votes in the House necessary to block funding for the bomber if his proponents fight to the bitter end.

Likely, there is the one unfortunate result of the B-1 decision—its impact on arms control. The United States is now fully committed to developing the Cruise missile. It is small, easy to hide, and capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Verification of range and destructive power presents very hard problems for those seeking to write arms-control agreements limiting the Cruise missile.

Question of M

A new arms control as with the Soviet Union, with the priority item on the even before the B-1 decision acquires even greater importance. The arms race is heating up, and could get out of hand. That fact alone is not to be underestimated, and that is one reason makes sense to hold an agreed summit at an early date.

The International Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters (better than long ones) are preferred. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but will be given to the editor's complete address.

Handwritten note: "Jah, 10/10"

3 Firms Set Gas Contract With Algeria

20-Year Pact Valued At 30 Billion D-Marks

ESSEN, July 4 (Reuters).—Two West German firms and a Dutch company have signed a contract worth 30 billion deutsche marks with the Algerian state oil company Sonatrach for liquid gas supplies past the end of this century.

The German companies involved are Ruhrgas, one of the country's biggest gas companies which announced the deal today, and the state-owned Salzgitter Ferngas. The Dutch firm is Gasmix.

Under the deal the firms will buy 180 billion cubic meters of liquid gas over 20 years starting in 1984. After a short introductory period, West Germany and Holland will each take eight billion cubic meters a year, a Ruhrgas spokesman said.

The Dutch will import their gas through Rotterdam, and the Germans will bring their share ashore at a new dock being built at Wilhelmshaven.

At current market prices, the transaction has a nominal value of over 30 billion DM though its real value will depend on energy price developments when deliveries begin. Industry sources said, Algeria itself must find \$2 billion to finance drilling work, transport of gas to the Algerian coast and liquefaction. It will also provide two of the four tankers, each with a capacity of 125,000 cubic meters, which are needed to ship the gas to Europe.

Spanish Banker Says Devaluation Is No Panacea

MADRID, July 4 (Reuters).—Bank of Spain governor Jose Manuel Lopez de Letona said today that devaluation of the peseta could be no substitute for drastic action against inflation which must be the country's top priority.

Presenting the bank's annual report, he said that unless a solution is found to control inflation, foreign creditors could lose confidence in Spain and no attempt to cut down the unemployment rate or the country's foreign debt, currently \$12 billion, would succeed.

He said Spain's foreign indebtedness is still far short of its borrowing capacity, but if the government fails to work out an economic policy to correct present imbalances, foreign creditors will take flight.

Further borrowings to cover the foreign deficit or an expansionary economic policy will not solve the problem, he said.

He called for more flexible economic system, saying all political forces will have to contribute to solving the economic crisis.

Japanese Orders Fall

TOKYO, July 4 (AP-DJ).—Domestic and export machinery orders received by Japanese manufacturers in May totaled 195,474 billion yen (about \$738 million)—the first monthly total below the 200-billion-yen level since January 1976. The May total was down 5.9 per cent from April and down 23.8 per cent from the year-earlier month.

We welcome deposits of \$100,000 or more. Interest will be paid at annual rate of 6% or higher. (Exact rate to be negotiated, based on amount and length of deposit.)

We are the largest federally chartered savings association in the U.S.A., with over \$4 billion in assets and depositors from 104 countries. Established 1925. 74 offices throughout California. Special attention to foreign accounts. Send coupon today for further information.

Head Office: 2000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90064, U.S.A.

CALIFORNIA FEDERAL

California Federal Savings and Loan Association, P.O. Box 5408, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90064, U.S.A.

I wish to invest (amount): Please send interest rate and complete details.

Name: Address:

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Canadian Pacific Eyes Bangor Punta

The possible purchase of a majority interest in Bangor Punta Corp. by Canadian Pacific Investments Ltd. (CPI) is under discussion. Bangor is a diversified holding company with subsidiaries active in leisure time, fashion fabrics and process engineering. CPI has controlling interests in a number of Canadian oil, gas, metals, paper and mining firms. CPI itself is controlled by Canadian Pacific Ltd., operator of a private Canadian railroad system. There are slightly more than four million Bangor shares outstanding, so a 100-per-cent takeover would involve at least \$80 million at the current share price of \$21.50. A majority interest—51 per cent or more—could mean considerably less. However, CPI says it is prepared to pay more than the current market price for Bangor, which would be its first major U.S. venture.

Bethlehem Copper Rejects Bid

Bethlehem Copper Corp. of Canada has rebuffed a \$86-million takeover bid by Cominco Ltd., a 54-per-cent owned subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Investments. Cominco had offered to pay \$17 (CAN. 18) a share but Bethlehem Copper says its assets are worth between \$21.75 and \$30.50 each. Patrick Reynolds, chief executive officer of Bethlehem Copper, says the offer was "not representative of the inherent value or future prospects of the company." For many years Cominco and Bethlehem Copper have talked of developing an orebody of Valley Copper Mine Ltd., which is 80-per-cent owned by Cominco. However, 20 per cent of the orebody is on land owned by

Bethlehem Copper. Bethlehem says that "it is obvious Cominco wants for itself the substantial future benefits which we believe will become available upon the development" of the orebody.

Losses at Cockerill Continue

Cockerill, the major Belgian steel company, continued to operate at a loss in the first half of 1977 after producing losses in 1975 and 1976. Julien Charlier, general manager, ascribes the losses to the general crisis in the European steel market and to insufficient productivity within the Cockerill group. He notes that during the first five months of this year there were 183 work stoppages, losing the company 18,393 working days. However, deliveries rose 9 per cent in May over April and new orders were 45-per-cent higher, leading to a mood of "cautious optimism," he adds. In addition, Cockerill has signed a technology cooperation agreement with Nippon Steel under which the Japanese firm will study ways of improving Cockerill's profitability.

Komatsu Sees Lower Net Profit

Komatsu, Japan's leading maker of construction machinery, probably suffered some decline in net profit in the first half ended June 30 while sales rose about 12 per cent from the year-earlier half. Hirotsugu Enokita, a senior managing director, says consolidated net sales in the full year ending in December will show a modest rise of about 10 per cent from the 403,379 million yen (about \$1.52 billion) posted in 1976 while net profit is expected to remain level with the prior year's 15.1 billion yen.

Minister Is Only Civilian in Cabinet

Argentina Reestablishing Credit Standing

By Karen DeYoung

Buenos Aires, July 4 (WP).—In March, housing rents increased an average of 98 per cent here. In April, the price of gasoline doubled to around \$1.30. A loaf of bread costs 23 per cent more than it did last week.

Despite these somewhat dismal figures, financial sages here and abroad are hailing the Argentine fiscal recovery as an "economic miracle."

The recovery means that Argentina's inflation rate should not go much higher than 130 per cent this year, a marked improvement compared to last year's 347 per cent.

The man responsible for the miracle is Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, alternately the most revered and reviled government official in Argentina. To bankers and businessmen basking in the glow of Argentina's return to international "creditworthiness" status, he has been a savior.

For the Argentine working class, however, the benefits of his policies are not as readily apparent. The rent increases and the high price of bread have been accompanied by tight wage

controls that have sent purchasing power into a nosedive that is expected to continue into next year.

His goal, off-repeated and accompanied by pleas for public patience, is to force Argentines to live within their means and to convince them that they do not live in a country where a factory worker's family can own two cars and dine on steak every night. For many, it is a startling realization.

Under the unique blend of populist totalitarianism practiced by late President Juan Peron, and later by his widow, Isabel, such dreams were often realized. Deriving most of their support from the workers, the Perons and their powerful labor union backers steadily increased wages and encouraged overmanning of factories.

The result was increased production costs, and a subsequent loss of competitiveness for Argentine goods on the international market. As businesses approached bankruptcy, the government took them over and kept up the payrolls. Rents were frozen at 1974 levels, and most utilities were government subsidized.

By the time a military junta

ousts Isabel Peron in March, 1976, however, even the workers were beginning to be frightened by the awesome inflationary spiral, which reached a mind-boggling 1,000 per cent during the first quarter of last year.

The only civilian minister appointed by the military government, former university professor Mr. Martinez de Hoz was faced with a two-year-old negative growth rate and a considerable balance-of-payments deficit.

These indicators now have been brought into the plus column, international lending has picked up and the foreign debt has been renegotiated. Thanks largely to an unprecedented grain harvest, foreign reserves are at an all-time high of \$2.4 billion.

The strategy was a simple one. Wage increases were halted by government decree. Union activities were outlawed, and collective bargaining prohibited.

While the Argentinian moves bear some similarity to the free-market shock therapy imposed in Chile, Mr. Martinez de Hoz's policy has been one of gradualism. Where Chile cut its deficit at a cost of unprecedented unemployment, the Argentinian rate so far has been held to 4 per cent.

Bonn Tax Bill Seen Certain Of Approval

Compromise on Split Of Revenue With States

BONN, July 4 (Reuters).—The government's tax package seems certain to pass the upper house of parliament following the agreement over the division of state revenues with the regional state governments, political sources said today.

Previously, the upper house voted down the package, which includes a one-point rise in value added tax to 12 per cent next January.

The upper house is dominated by the opposition conservative parties.

But the state representatives are now expected to provide a majority for the bill on July 15, now that they have been able to get their way on the revenue distribution issue, the sources said.

The agreement, negotiated Friday night, represents a defeat for the federal government, which wanted its share of the tax revenue raised by some 3 billion deutsche marks, the sources added.

Instead, Finance Minister Hans Apel had to be content with the status quo—a federal share of 89 per cent instead of the 92 per cent it had sought, and a states' share of 31 per cent which is to rise next year to 32.5 per cent.

As a result, the sources said, enough of the opposition state delegates are expected to approve the tax package, which also provides for personal and corporate tax reliefs and which just scrapped through the lower house last month.

Market Closed

All securities and commodities exchanges, most banks and most businesses in the United States were closed Monday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.

Venezuela Oil Output Up

CARACAS, July 4 (Reuters).—Venezuela's average daily oil production in the six months ended June 30 rose 3.12 per cent to 2.26 million barrels, compared with 2.20 million in the year-ago period, the Energy Ministry said today.

Dollar Falls Sharply; Trade Active

LONDON, July 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell sharply against most European currencies and the yen in active trading today as central banks, with the exception of those in Britain and Italy, appeared to comply with U.S. wishes for market forces rather than central bank intervention to set exchange rates.

The dollar declined 0.8 per cent to 2.3198 deutsche marks, its lowest level since March, 1975. The dollar fell by the same amount against the yen in European trading to 265.10, the lowest since August, 1973.

While the dollar fell sharply against most other European currencies in what dealers described as heavy, hectic, one-way trading, both sterling and the Italian

lira were kept stable by central bank intervention.

The dollar fell to 2.4362 Swiss francs from 2.4617, a 1-per-cent drop that presumably reflected repatriation and conversion of some of the huge dollar assets held by Swiss banks.

The dollar also fell to 4.8895 French francs from 4.9185 Friday and to 2.4630 guilders from 2.4765.

The dollar started in a downward trend about two weeks ago after U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal suggested at a meeting of finance and monetary officials in Paris that countries with large external current payments surpluses should allow their currencies to appreciate without interference from the national central banks. In par-

allel, Mr. Blumenthal mentioned the deutsche mark, yen, Swiss franc, and guilder (revaluation) candidates. Since then, officials in both Germany and Japan have indicated that they would comply with U.S. wishes by allowing market forces to operate without interference.

According to some sources, the U.S. strategy is based on the hope that political pressure in the United States for import controls can be kept in check if prices of U.S. imports become more expensive in dollar terms.

In the background to developments is a 14-fold widening of the U.S. trade deficit to a record \$8.8 billion in the first five months from about \$670 million in the year-earlier period.

The Bank of England kept sterling steady at \$1.7302. A Treasury spokesman said that despite the increase in U.K. reserves, the Treasury considered the reserves neither too high in relation to Britain's needs nor too high by standards of other nations. This appeared to indicate that U.K. authorities will continue to peg sterling at around \$1.72, even if the nation's dollar reserves continue to rise as a result of sales of sterling in the market.

The dollar also remained virtually unchanged against the lira at 884.72 compared with 884.60, presumably as a result of official intervention.

Domestic Demand Slowing In Key States, Study Says

By John Templeman

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—Domestic demand in the major industrialized nations is likely to slacken quite markedly in the first half of next year unless steps are taken shortly to boost it.

A study prepared by the secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development shows domestic demand in the seven key countries is likely to average less than a 4-per-cent annual rate in the first half of next year compared with about 4.13 per cent in the second half of this year and under 4 per cent in the first half.

The sharpest slowdowns in the growth of domestic demand are expected in Japan and West Germany, which explains why these countries have been under pressure further to stimulate their economies.

Demand on Japan is expected to fall to around a 4.12-per-cent annual growth rate in the first half from about 3 per cent in the second half of this year.

Japan's gross national product is expected to grow 5 per cent in the first half against about 5.1/2 per cent for all of 1977 with the current-account surplus falling to a \$4-billion annual rate in the first half next year from \$6 billion in all of 1977.

Sources said these forecasts suggest that any rise in Japanese imports in the second half this

year is likely to fall off in the first half next year.

In Germany, the growth in domestic demand is expected to fall to as little as 2 1/2 per cent in the first half compared with about 4 per cent in the second half this year.

German GNP growth is expected to be 3 per cent in the first half next year compared with 4 per cent in the whole of this year, with the current-account surplus falling to \$1.25 billion from \$1.5 billion in the same periods.

Sources said only the United States is expected to have demand growing at more than a 5-per-cent annual rate in the first half next year.

In France, demand is expected to be growing slightly faster, at an annual rate of between 3 1/2 and 3 3/4 per cent in the first half next year compared with about 3 1/4 per cent previously.

Overall French growth is expected to be at an annual rate of 4 per cent in the first half next year compared with 3 1/2 per cent for all of 1977.

British Reserves Up \$1.67 Billion

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters).—British reserves of gold and foreign currency soared \$1.67 billion to a record \$11.57 billion in June, the Treasury said today.

Sterling performed strongly during the month and the Bank of England is believed to have taken advantage of this to buy foreign funds to swell the reserves.

These were also enlarged by a \$750 million loan from a group of U.K. and U.S. banks to the British National Oil Corp. which has bought stakes in North Sea oil operations.

However, the overall increase of \$1.67 billion indicates an underlying inflow of funds amounting to more than \$800 million. This, especially pleased officials as it came during a month when U.K. interest rates dropped to come more into line with rates being offered elsewhere.

COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK AG

DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL

Summary Financial Statement as of March 31, 1977
(thousands of Lux. Francs)

BALANCE SHEET			
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Liquid Assets:		Preferred Creditors	6,199
Cash, Balances in Postal Cheque		Collection Items payable	2,458
Account with Central Banks	15,199,837	Liabilities to Banks	
Balance with Banks at sight (incl. for agreed periods up to one month)	13,283,000	of sight and up to one month	24,666,909
Collection items and other Assets		for agreed periods of more than one month	118,831,165
realizable at short notice	602	Deposits of non-banking Finance Establishments	21,482,154
Balances with Banks payable for agreed periods of more than one month	66,582,211	Current Accounts and Deposits up to one month	5,172,794
Advances to non-banking Finance Establishments	5,835,396	for agreed periods exceeding one month	20,020,931
Bills discounted	3,558,444	Sundry Creditors	6,725
Other advances	60,501,434	Outstanding Commitments for unpaid subscriptions on securities	306,199
Securities	29,717,904	Miscellaneous	3,799,220
Miscellaneous	3,377,872	Fiduciary Accounts	174,604
Fiduciary Accounts	174,604	Capital and Reserves	5,620,000
Fixed Assets	4,956,501	Provisions for contingencies and depreciation	2,143,508
		Balance brought forward	587
		Profit	953,452
	203,186,905		203,186,905

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURE		REVENUE	
Interest and commissions	9,013,183	Interest and commissions	9,004,617
General Expenses	1,267,505	Other income	3,459,675
Provisions for contingencies and depreciation	1,154,357	Release of provisions for contingencies and depreciation	283,856
Other expenses	339,651		
Net profit	953,452		
	12,748,148		12,748,148

The itemized Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account will be published in the "Memorial - Recueil des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

Please direct inquiries to: COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK AG—DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL—, LUXEMBOURG,

26 Rue du Marché-aux-Herbes, P.O. Box 355, LUXEMBOURG.

Telephone: 47601 Telex: 2558 drint (all departments) Telephone: 4 28 16. Telex: 2302 drix (Euromoney/Foreign Exchange/Precious Metals/Securities).

Cable Address: Bankcompagnie Luxembourg.

Zurich Branch: Färberstrasse 6 (Sechsel), P.O. Box 64, CH-8034 Zurich. Telephone: (01) 39 91 00. Telex: 57 104 drix ch. Cable Address: Bankcompagnie Zurich.

Commodity Exchange, Inc.
New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Mercantile Exchange
take pleasure in announcing
their move to the
world's largest commodity trading facility.

Commodities Exchange Center

Four World Trade Center

July 5th, 1977



CEC Commodities Exchange Center, Inc. Four World Trade Center New York, N.Y. 10048 • (212) 933-2033

مكازم التمر

Eurocurrency

Interest Rates

	German	Swiss	French
Dollar	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mark	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Yen	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
£	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

Tokyo Exchange

Price	Yen
340	100
340	100
340	100
340	100
340	100
340	100
340	100
340	100
340	100
340	100

International Stock Indexes

Index	1977
Amsterdam	182.40
Brussels	182.15
Frankfurt	182.15
London	182.15
Paris	182.15
Sydney	182.15
Tokyo	182.15
Zurich	182.15

European Gold Markets

Gold	Price
London	140.55
Paris	140.55
Zurich	140.55

Gold Options

Option	Price
Gold	140.55
Silver	140.55
Palladium	140.55

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Valuer	Price
White Weld	140.55
S.A.	140.55

NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
NOMURA SECURITIES INC.
NOMURA SECURITIES (UK) LTD.
NOMURA SECURITIES (USA) INC.

We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of **Robert G. Wilson** as Managing Director

Goldman Sachs International Corp.
40 Basinghall Street
London, EC3N 3DE, England
Phone 1-636-4155

Goldman Sachs

A year of great significance for our Company

Points from the annual statement to shareholders of Selection Trust Limited by the Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty:

I regard the past year as one of great significance for our Company. The highly satisfactory financial results and the start of the development of the Agnew nickel project in Australia exemplify our progress towards our corporate aims.

Through mining ventures such as Agnew we see our Company obtaining the growth in earnings and return on assets which is our objective.

Because of the time necessary to bring mining operations to the profit earning stage we recognised a need for a more immediate cash flow and we are meeting that need successfully.

During the last financial year we increased our attributable profit by some 72%.

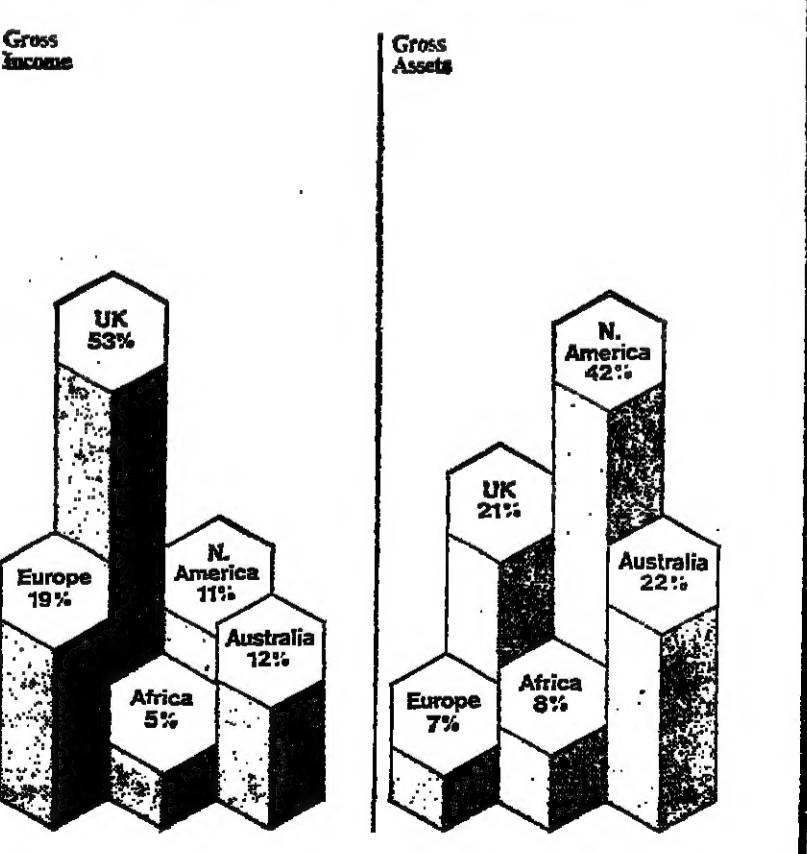
In parallel with our successful financial results there have been developments in the field which have a potential longer-term significance for our business.

By the end of 1978 we should be in the happy position of seeing three important developments come on stream, namely the Agnew nickel project, the Unisel gold mine in South Africa and the expansion of the K/13 gas field in the Dutch sector of the North Sea. In addition we may well have plans then to develop the Detour mining project in Canada.

We are in the process of evaluating the possibility of undertaking an open cast mining operation at Teutonic Bore in Australia, which is the newest discovery we have made in the course of our exploration for minerals.

Results for the year ended March 31st

	1977	1976
Revenue	£31,540,000	£21,036,000
Expenditure	£13,280,000	£9,315,000
Profit before tax	£18,260,000	£11,721,000
Net Profit	£10,480,000	£6,072,000
Earnings per share	36.0p	28.3p
Net assets	£197,000,000	£180,721,000



Selection Trust Limited

A British-based mining finance house with an international spread of interests and operations the most important of which relate to: mining, minerals and metals; investment; contracting and civil engineering; oil-shore oil and gas.

Toronto Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Am. Express	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Bank of Montreal	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Bell Canada	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 BHP	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Canadian Pacific	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Imperial Oil	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Inco	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Northern Copper	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Potash	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Shawinigan	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0

Montreal Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Am. Express	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Bank of Montreal	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Bell Canada	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 BHP	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Canadian Pacific	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Imperial Oil	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Inco	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Northern Copper	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Potash	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Shawinigan	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0

London Metals Market

Metal	Price
Gold	140.55
Silver	140.55
Palladium	140.55

European Markets

Amsterdam

Stock	Price
Amst. 100	140.55
Amst. 200	140.55
Amst. 300	140.55

Brussels

Stock	Price
Bruss. 100	140.55
Bruss. 200	140.55
Bruss. 300	140.55

Frankfurt

Stock	Price
Frankf. 100	140.55
Frankf. 200	140.55
Frankf. 300	140.55

Paris

Stock	Price
Paris 100	140.55
Paris 200	140.55
Paris 300	140.55

Zurich

Stock	Price
Zurich 100	140.55
Zurich 200	140.55
Zurich 300	140.55

London

Stock	Price
London 100	140.55
London 200	140.55
London 300	140.55

S. African Gold Shares

Share	Price
S. Afr. Gold	140.55
S. Afr. Silver	140.55
S. Afr. Platinum	140.55

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
3000 Am. Express	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Bank of Montreal	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Bell Canada	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 BHP	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Canadian Pacific	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Imperial Oil	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Inco	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Northern Copper	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Potash	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
3000 Shawinigan	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0

Coffee prices up 600% in a recent 18 month period!

No wonder an annual profit of 20% from investments in raw materials is common. Few investors seem to know about this extraordinary potential, which is open to anyone with as little as \$3,000.

Globe is one of the more experienced firms devoted to commodity investment for private clients, employing advanced investment management techniques and a disciplined trading strategy. No commodity broker can promise specific profits, but what we can promise you as a client is that you will benefit from the research which has produced handsome gains in the past.

Stop by now and see us and we will be pleased to show you how you can protect your assets with a commodity investment. Alternatively telephone or write for our brochure, 'Profitable Diversification, the case for investing in Commodities'.

Globe Commodity Corporation Ltd.
Commodity Brokers,
54 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JH.
Telephone: 01-8381687

Buffalo Color Corporation

has acquired substantially all of the assets of the dyestuffs business in Buffalo, New York, from

Allied Chemical Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Buffalo Color Corporation and assisted in the negotiation of this transaction.

WM SWORD & CO
INCORPORATED

July 5, 1977

Introducing the International Resources and Finance Bank S.A.

A bank established with the specific aim to assist in the development of the Middle East and Africa.

Through our head office in Luxembourg and our office in London we can offer financial services to provide:

Commercial Banking
Investment Portfolio Management
Project Finance and Resource Packaging

International Resources and Finance Bank S.A.
(associated with the Bank of Montreal and the Arab African Bank.)

Head Office: 1st Floor, 31 Grand Rue, Luxembourg - 18 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7BP
Telex: 1814-RFIBK-LU
Telephone: 420501

London Office: 18 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7BP
Telex: 888162 RFIBN G
Telephone: 01-6353841

Cancer strikes in every country in the world

banque privée

PARIS

- Directeur Adjoint, responsable de l'exploitation

170 000 F +

Une importante banque privée recherche pour son siège Parisien un Directeur Adjoint pour superviser et coordonner l'activité des services : caisses et position, portefeuille national et étranger, transferts, change, crédits documentaires, représentant environ 50 personnes. Ce poste ne peut convenir qu'à un candidat âgé d'au moins 40 ans, de formation supérieure, ayant acquis une vaste expérience bancaire au travers de ces différents services dont il aura déjà assuré la direction de plusieurs d'entre eux.

Une parfaite maîtrise de la langue Anglaise est indispensable, la connaissance du Proche et du Moyen-Orient est souhaitable. La fonction nécessite une personnalité disponible, diplomate et dynamique commerciale. Le salaire annuel de l'ordre de 170 000 F peut-être supérieur si l'expérience acquise le justifie.

Envoyer C.V., photo récente et rémunération actuelle sous la référence 762845/HT (à mentionner sur l'enveloppe).

Le secret absolu des candidatures est garanti par :

BERNARD KRIEF CONSULTANTS

1, RUE DANTON 75263 PARIS CEDEX 06

Fourth by 16 Lengths to J.O. Tobin

Seattle Slew Finally Loses

By Bion Abbott

AS ANGELES, July 4.—Seattle Slew, the Triple Crown winner, ended his career as a distant fourth today in the first defeat of his career as J.O. Tobin and Bill Shoemaker streaked to victory in the \$135,000 Stakes at Hollywood Park.

Europe Protests Olympic TV Cost

GENNA, July 4. (Reuters).—A dispute over the cost of television rights has raised serious concern over European coverage of the 1980 Olympic Games. Sir Les Curran, president of the European Broadcasting Union, said that the Lake Placid organizing committee was asking \$10 million for the rights, a price he described as astronomical.

Time Out in the Tour de France

LAUCH, France (UPI).—A motorcade of police and a publicity caravan, the Tour de France bicycle race, was delayed today as lead riders appear down street, the pack passes, stragglers go by—and it's over in minutes.

Each afternoon, the racers cut past the finish line, through the crowds and rush in their team cars. The fact a fan can do this is perhaps why a bicycle as it is, wheel- away, or watch as the day's user receives the inevitable sponges and flowers wrapped in cellophane.

At each morning, in the hour before the depart, another stage, riders and the meet.

Id men turn up in full regalia to glide on their bicycles among the stragglers, among the stragglers, among the stragglers.

Seattle Slew never saw the lead, was shuffled back to third on the backstretch and finally wound up 16 lengths behind J.O. Tobin at the finish.

Withstands Inquiry
J.O. Tobin, four lengths in front as he went into the clubhouse, turned, finished eight lengths in front of his nearest pursuers. Affiliated with Laffit Pincay and Text with Darrel McEneaney, Affiliated took second money by a nose but had to withstand a stewards' inquiry to keep it.

J.O. Tobin, making every pole a winning one, completed his journey of 1 1/4 miles in 1:58 3/4. This slashed three-fifths of a second off the stakes record of 1:59 1/8 that Majestic Light set a year ago.

J.O. Tobin was foaled at the J.P. Taylor Windfields Farm in Maryland. He was shipped to England, where he became juvenile champion, and missed being crowned the best European 3-year-old when he finished third to Blushing Groom in France's Grand Critérium Stakes last October.

He was brought back to the United States for his career as a 3-year-old, in which, until yesterday, he had taken two thirds and a second in four times out. He was beaten by Seattle Slew in the Freehanded.

A Heavy Favorite
The fans wagered \$659,742 win, place and show on Seattle Slew, sending him off 1-5 favorite. J.O. Tobin was a surprisingly strong 3-1 second choice.

And J.O. Tobin had something special going with him—Shoemaker, who was winning a race worth more than \$100,000 for the 124th time, while increasing his other world records to 703 stakes victories and 7,344 career victories.

Shoemaker went for the lead as soon as he got J.O. Tobin out of the starting gate and he easily shot in front of Seattle Slew in the opening strides. From there J.O. Tobin opened a lead of three lengths and then breezed in from the rest of the way.

Greatest Distance
Seattle Slew was not in all that bad shape during the early stages, although this was the farthest he had been behind in any of his 10 races. Crugnet started to move up on J.O. Tobin turning into the backstretch, but suddenly Seattle Slew had Text alongside him.

This probably finished Seattle Slew because he could not get to the outside on the backstretch to offer a challenge to J.O. Tobin. Instead, Seattle Slew was getting dirt kicked in his face by J.O. Tobin and was finding the threat by Text a wearisome thing.

It was obvious that Seattle Slew was going to lose for the first time when J.O. Tobin started to widen his lead and then Text edged past Seattle Slew on the turn for home. Then Affiliated came charging past to overtake Text by a nose at the finish.

Seattle Slew finished 2 1/2 lengths in front of fifth-place Mr. Red Wing in the field of seven.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ukrainian Sets High Jump Record

By Bob Hersh

RICHMOND, Va., July 4 (UPI).—Vladimir Yashchenko, an 18-year-old Ukrainian, broke the world high jump record yesterday while competing for the Soviet Union in the annual junior dual meet against the United States. Yashchenko cleared 7 feet 3 3/4 inches; the previous record, held by Dwight Stones, was 7-1 1/4.

The new record holder is a physical education student at the Sports Institute in Kiev. He is 6 feet 3 1/4 inches tall and weighs 179 pounds, and seems as shy and nervous as Stones is confident and cocky. Most remarkably, he uses the conventional straddle style that has been virtually eclipsed in recent years by the Fosbury Flop.

Yashchenko began jumping at 6 feet 8 inches, and then continued at 6-11 3/4 and 7-1, clearing all on his first attempt. He needed two tries to make 7-3, and two more to raise his own world junior record to 7-5 1/4.

Breaks European Record
His next height, 7-7, added a half inch to the European record recently established by Alexander Grigoryev, and gave no-



Vladimir Yashchenko

tion that the world mark was in danger. "After that jump, I felt ready for the record," Yashchenko said.

"Unbelievable," said Fred Har-

dy, the chief high jump judge. "He cleared that by more than an inch."

The bar was raised to 7-7 3/4 and again Yashchenko cleared with daylight to spare. He was immediately mobbed by his teammates, who threw him into the air three times while shouting a cheer.

Bar Raised Again
Despite all the excitement, Yashchenko asked that the bar be raised to 7-8 1/2, a height that nobody had ever attempted. Perhaps because of the excitement, Yashchenko failed on all three attempts, although on the first, he just nudged the bar with the ankle of his trail leg.

"He's one helluva high jumper," said Bob Glegengack, the former U.S. Olympic coach who was referee of the meet. "I think he might have gotten 7-8 1/2 if it hadn't been for all that celebration after he set the record. He certainly looks as if he can go that high."

Yashchenko's performance overshadowed an impressive victory for both the U.S. men's and women's teams. The U.S. men defeated the Soviet men, 135-96, while the women's score was 79-67.

Green in Scotland to Seek Golfing Double

By Dudley Doust

TURNBERRY, Scotland, July 4 (UPI).—In pursuit of a transatlantic double, Hubert Green, the new U.S. Open golf champion, arrived last weekend at nearby Prestwick Airport. He then made the short journey down the rocky coast of Scotland to prepare for the British Open, which begins Wednesday on the Ailsa course of the Turnberry Hotel Club.

Only three players have won the opens of the United States and Britain the same year—Bob Jones in 1930, Ben Hogan in 1953 and Lee Trevino during his celebrated hot streak in 1971.

Green enters with no illusions. "I'm still in such a fog, I can't believe I won an open," he said, referring to his triumph last month in Tulsa, Okla. "Besides, I've never seen Turnberry and I'm told it's the most difficult golf course in Scotland."

Open to Challenge
That remark might be challenged by an upright Muirfield man or a luckless visitor to Carnoustie when the wind is up, but Turnberry is indeed a stern test of golf. By any standard, it is also a seaside course unrivaled in charm and beauty.

Despite its scenic beauty, Turnberry has never hosted the British Open before this year. The reasons are simple.

It is a remote place, with poor access roads to handle the heavy traffic that always pours into an open when it is staged in Scotland. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, which conducts the open, has crossed its fingers after working out a one-way traffic system with the Scottish constabulary.

Another problem is accommodation. Turnberry has only one suitable hotel, and local Scots are throwing open their homes to bed-and-breakfast visitors at championship prices.

Finally, Turnberry has not been in championship condition through much of its history. During World Wars I and II, the course was leveled for use as an

airstrip, and in 1945 it reflected its wartime role as grass sprung up through the cracked runways.

The great Scottish golf architect, MacKenzie Ross, then demonstrated his ability, restoring, reshaping and carving new fairways with such genius that Turnberry—both the championship Ailsa course and the less challenging Arran layout—now seems a product of nature.

Still, some minor changes have been made for the open. Extra bunkers have been added to catch wayward drives, one hole has been lengthened and a few tees have been moved to help control the galleries. The result is a 6,875-yard course that can be

murderous when the winds howl and the weather turns nasty.

The usual legion of Americans is entered: Johnny Miller, the defending champion; Jack Nicklaus, the winner in 1966 and 1970; Arnold Palmer, the champion in 1961 and 1962; Tom Weiskopf, who won in 1975; and nearby Tom Watson, the winner in 1976; and Hale Irwin, the U.S. Open champion in 1974.

The perennial British hope, Tony Jacklin, the 1969 winner, is entered, but Peter Oosterhuis, another British player who usually fares well in major events, has withdrawn to strengthen his position on the Professional Golfers Association tour.

White Sox 6, Twins 3
White Sox 10, Twins 3

At Chicago, Jim Spencer, Jim Essian and Alan Bannister each hit home runs to power Chicago to a 10-3 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of their doubleheader.

Chicago won the opener, 6-0, behind the timing of the Wilbur Wood, 2-0, when it scored five runs in the second off loser Geoff Zahn.

The victories increased the first

Indians 6, Royals 3
At Cleveland, Rico Carty, who had only one hit in his last 14 at-bats, belted a tiebreaking homer in the ninth inning and singled home a run in a two-run eighth to pace Cleveland to a 6-3 victory over Kansas City.

Brewers 10, Mariners 3
At Seattle, Sal Bando and Jamie Quirk hit doubles in a fourth-inning rally and Don Money added a grand slam homer in the ninth to give Milwaukee a 10-3 victory over Seattle.

At San Francisco, Ron Cey drove in four runs with two doubles and three singles and Steve Garvey added three runs batted in with a triple and single in leading Los Angeles to a 10-7 victory over San Francisco.

The Dodgers' third straight hit in winning their third straight and seventh game in their last eight.

Astros 9, Braves 3
At Houston, Cesar Cedeno drove in three runs with two singles and Bob Weiss hit a two-run homer to give Houston a 9-3 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals' Andy Messersmith, was injured in the first inning when he leaped for a high bouncing ball and came down hard on his right throwing arm.

Iraqi Booters Win
DAMASCUS, July 4 (Reuters).—Iraq won the world military soccer championship here yesterday, defeating Kuwait on penalties. Italy finished third with France fourth.

On His 24th Birthday
Angels Beat A's, 6-4, For Tanana's 12th

On His 24th Birthday Angels Beat A's, 6-4, For Tanana's 12th

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 4 (UPI).

—Frank Tanana celebrated his 24th birthday yesterday by pitching a five-hitter to become the major leagues' first 12-game winner and Gil Flores and Jerry Remy each contributed a two-run homer in the California Angels' 6-4 victory over the Oakland A's.

Tanana struck out 11 and had the A's shut out on two singles until the seventh when Earl Williams hit his 13th homer with Wayne Gross aboard on a walk.

Yankees 2, Tigers 6
Tigers 10, Yankees 6

At New York, homers by Ron LeFlore and Rusty Staub started a four-run ninth inning that earned Detroit a doubleheader split with a 10-6 victory over New York.

The Yankees won the opener, 2-0, behind the six-hit pitching of Ron Guidry when Roy White's RBI double and a sacrifice fly by Carlos May led to a two-run eighth inning.

After the homers by LeFlore and Staub in the ninth inning of the nightcap, the Tigers added two runs off Yankee loser Dick Tidrow.

Indians 6, Royals 3
At Cleveland, Rico Carty, who had only one hit in his last 14 at-bats, belted a tiebreaking homer in the ninth inning and singled home a run in a two-run eighth to pace Cleveland to a 6-3 victory over Kansas City.

Brewers 10, Mariners 3
At Seattle, Sal Bando and Jamie Quirk hit doubles in a fourth-inning rally and Don Money added a grand slam homer in the ninth to give Milwaukee a 10-3 victory over Seattle.

At San Francisco, Ron Cey drove in four runs with two doubles and three singles and Steve Garvey added three runs batted in with a triple and single in leading Los Angeles to a 10-7 victory over San Francisco.

The Dodgers' third straight hit in winning their third straight and seventh game in their last eight.

Astros 9, Braves 3
At Houston, Cesar Cedeno drove in three runs with two singles and Bob Weiss hit a two-run homer to give Houston a 9-3 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals' Andy Messersmith, was injured in the first inning when he leaped for a high bouncing ball and came down hard on his right throwing arm.

Iraqi Booters Win
DAMASCUS, July 4 (Reuters).—Iraq won the world military soccer championship here yesterday, defeating Kuwait on penalties. Italy finished third with France fourth.

On His 24th Birthday
Angels Beat A's, 6-4, For Tanana's 12th

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 4 (UPI).

—Frank Tanana celebrated his 24th birthday yesterday by pitching a five-hitter to become the major leagues' first 12-game winner and Gil Flores and Jerry Remy each contributed a two-run homer in the California Angels' 6-4 victory over the Oakland A's.

Tanana struck out 11 and had the A's shut out on two singles until the seventh when Earl Williams hit his 13th homer with Wayne Gross aboard on a walk.

Yankees 2, Tigers 6
Tigers 10, Yankees 6

At New York, homers by Ron LeFlore and Rusty Staub started a four-run ninth inning that earned Detroit a doubleheader split with a 10-6 victory over New York.

The Yankees won the opener, 2-0, behind the six-hit pitching of Ron Guidry when Roy White's RBI double and a sacrifice fly by Carlos May led to a two-run eighth inning.

After the homers by LeFlore and Staub in the ninth inning of the nightcap, the Tigers added two runs off Yankee loser Dick Tidrow.

Indians 6, Royals 3
At Cleveland, Rico Carty, who had only one hit in his last 14 at-bats, belted a tiebreaking homer in the ninth inning and singled home a run in a two-run eighth to pace Cleveland to a 6-3 victory over Kansas City.

Brewers 10, Mariners 3
At Seattle, Sal Bando and Jamie Quirk hit doubles in a fourth-inning rally and Don Money added a grand slam homer in the ninth to give Milwaukee a 10-3 victory over Seattle.

At San Francisco, Ron Cey drove in four runs with two doubles and three singles and Steve Garvey added three runs batted in with a triple and single in leading Los Angeles to a 10-7 victory over San Francisco.

The Dodgers' third straight hit in winning their third straight and seventh game in their last eight.

Astros 9, Braves 3
At Houston, Cesar Cedeno drove in three runs with two singles and Bob Weiss hit a two-run homer to give Houston a 9-3 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals' Andy Messersmith, was injured in the first inning when he leaped for a high bouncing ball and came down hard on his right throwing arm.

Iraqi Booters Win
DAMASCUS, July 4 (Reuters).—Iraq won the world military soccer championship here yesterday, defeating Kuwait on penalties. Italy finished third with France fourth.

On His 24th Birthday
Angels Beat A's, 6-4, For Tanana's 12th

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 4 (UPI).

—Frank Tanana celebrated his 24th birthday yesterday by pitching a five-hitter to become the major leagues' first 12-game winner and Gil Flores and Jerry Remy each contributed a two-run homer in the California Angels' 6-4 victory over the Oakland A's.



Thureau, the Tour leader, gives an autograph.



Old men appear in full racing regalia.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	44	35	.557	—
Baltimore	41	34	.547	1
Cleveland	43	36	.539	1 1/2
Milwaukee	38	39	.494	5
Detroit	38	40	.475	6 1/2
Toronto	30	47	.383	13 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	44	33	.573	—
Minnesota	42	36	.538	3
Kansas	40	38	.513	4
California	37	37	.500	6
Texas	37	38	.487	7
Columbia	30	47	.383	13 1/2
Seattle	25	37	.403	17

Sunday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Texas	6	Toronto	3	(1st)
Baltimore	4	Texas	3	(2nd)
Baltimore	10	New York	5	(1st)
Chicago	10	Minnesota	3	(2nd)
California	9	Oakland	4	(3rd)
Cleveland	6	Kansas	3	(4th)

Monday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Minnesota	4	St. Louis	3	(1st)
Detroit	4	St. Louis	3	(2nd)
Cleveland	4	St. Louis	3	(3rd)
Los Angeles	4	St. Louis	3	(4th)
Houston	4	St. Louis	3	(5th)
San Francisco	4	St. Louis	3	(6th)
San Diego	4	St. Louis	3	(7th)
Arizona	4	St. Louis	3	(8th)

Tuesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	4	Pittsburgh	3	(1st)
Montreal	4	Pittsburgh	3	(2nd)
Los Angeles	4	Pittsburgh	3	(3rd)
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3	(4th)
Cincinnati	4	Pittsburgh	3	(5th)

Wednesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	4	Pittsburgh	3	(1st)
Montreal	4	Pittsburgh	3	(2nd)
Los Angeles	4	Pittsburgh	3	(3rd)
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3	(4th)
Cincinnati	4	Pittsburgh	3	(5th)

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	44	35	.557	—
Montreal	41	34	.547	1
St. Louis	43	36	.539	1 1/2
Milwaukee	38	39	.494	5
Detroit	38	40	.475	6 1/2
Toronto	30	47	.383	13 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	44	33	.573	—
Minnesota	42	36	.538	3
Kansas	40	38	.513	4
California	37	37	.500	6
Texas	37	38	.487	7
Columbia	30	47	.383	13 1/2
Seattle	25	37	.403	17

Sunday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Texas	6	Toronto	3	(1st)
Baltimore	4	Texas	3	(2nd)
Baltimore	10	New York	5	(1st)
Chicago	10	Minnesota	3	(2nd)
California	9	Oakland	4	(3rd)
Cleveland	6	Kansas	3	(4th)

Monday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Minnesota	4	St. Louis	3	(1st)
Detroit	4	St. Louis	3	(2nd)
Cleveland	4	St. Louis	3	(3rd)
Los Angeles	4	St. Louis	3	(4th)
Houston	4	St. Louis	3	(5th)
San Francisco	4	St. Louis	3	(6th)
San Diego	4	St. Louis	3	(7th)
Arizona	4	St. Louis	3	(8th)

Tuesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	4	Pittsburgh	3	(1st)
Montreal	4	Pittsburgh	3	(2nd)
Los Angeles	4	Pittsburgh	3	(3rd)
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3	(4th)
Cincinnati	4	Pittsburgh	3	(5th)

Wednesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	4	Pittsburgh	3	(1st)
Montreal	4	Pittsburgh	3	(2nd)
Los Angeles	4	Pittsburgh	3	(3rd)
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3	(4th)
Cincinnati	4	Pittsburgh	3	(5th)

Thursday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	4	Pittsburgh	3	(1st)
Montreal	4	Pittsburgh	3	(2nd)
Los Angeles	4	Pittsburgh		

Check-Stalling Course

U.S. Church Unit Assails TV Sex

The professor said, "Give the phone to anyone, dummy. Stevens doesn't know who the controller is."

Joseph handed the phone to Radcliffe.

"Look," said Stevens, "I have to pay my bills. I have to pay my labor. When I'm late paying, you people charge me 8 per cent interest. Why can't you pay me?"

Radcliffe said, "I've been checking the invoice. Mr. Stevens, there was a clerical error somewhere in the pipeline and we should have it straightened out in a couple of days. You should get a check from us as soon as our treasurer, who is now in Japan, returns."

Stevens played his part to the hilt. "If I don't get my check in the mail tomorrow, I'm going to sue you people!"

"Oh," said Radcliffe. "You want the legal department. If you'll just hold on, I'll transfer you."

"Excellent, Radcliffe, excellent!" the professor said. "You learned a lot from this lesson well. Today we will discuss how to blame the computer for late payments. After using all of the usual human excuses for nonpayment of bills, you next step is to involve the computer. It's what we call in the check-stalling business, 'the final solution.'"

The Neon Sign as National Symbol in Japan

The psychological link between neon and enjoyment dates to the red-light quarters of the past when Tokyo was known as Edo, according to Mr. Mimami. "The bright lights always meant amusement and

Japanese government ordered all neon signs switched off, and even now the hours of operation are curtailed by law. Mr. Takamura has a response for people who suggest that his neon signs waste money and energy: "Tokyo was all burned down after the war and I don't want it to happen again. While the neon is alight, the world is at peace."

A campaign to unseat (f) in Madison, Wis., who as a sexually permissive atm and the provocative clot today's women provided vitation to rape, has been rapidly ahead. Leaders of to force a recall election judge, Archie Simonson, a petitions have already bed by 21,570 people, 570 ms required. Simonson ms comments from the bench tencing a 15-year-old b had pleaded no contest rape of a 16-year-old g high school. He ordered to spend a year at hom court supervision.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

هذه امة الاصل